PUBLISHED MONTHLY FROM ADEN TO THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,503—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 2 P.M. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with. | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd June | ARCADIA | 6803 | HIMALAYA | 6898 |
| 10th " | PERSIA | 7951 | | |
| 17th " | PENINSULAR | 5294 | INDIA | 7911 |
| 24th " | EGYPT | 7912 | | |
| 1st July | ARCADIA | 6803 | BRITANNIA | 6535 |
| 8th " | CALEDONIA | 7508 | | |
| 12th " | PENINSULAR | 5294 | MONGOLIA | 5905 |
| 22nd " | ARCADIA | 6803 | | |
| 29th " | ORIENTAL | 5294 | MARMORA | 10509 |
| 5th Aug. | ARABIA | 7952 | | |
| 15th " | PENINSULAR | 5294 | CHINA | 7912 |
| 19th " | PERSIA | 7951 | | |
| 26th " | ORIENTAL | 5294 | MOLDAVIA | 9500 |
| 2nd Sept. | EGYPT | 7912 | | |
| 9th " | PENINSULAR | 5294 | MACEDONIA | 10512 |
| 16th " | CALEDONIA | 7508 | | |
| 23rd " | ORIENTAL | 5294 | VICTORIA | 9500 |
| 30th " | MALTA | 5084 | | |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, for taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 30th May, 1905.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| AUSTRALIEN | 6,635 | Verron | 15th June 1905. |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,630 | Etienne | 13th July 1905 |
| YARRA | 4,255 | Sellier | 10th Aug. 1905. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Rates.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| NORA | 5,877 | Schmitz | 24th June 1905, |
| DUMBEA | 5,915 | Boyer | 22nd July " |

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 715. 2nd Class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHORT LEAVE SEASON.

The Sailings of the Messageries Maritimes Coy. fit in exactly with the requirements of Civil and Military Officers on 3 months Privilege leave.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | F. Moens | 4,119 | 1st Oct, 1905. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * MARIA VALERIE | P. Barberovich | 4,217 | 1st July 1905 |
| FRANZ FERDINAND | C. Matcovich | 6,056 | 20th " " |
| † NIPPON | L. Soich | 6,316 | 27th " " |
| * CHINA | S. Tomacovich | 6,000 | 29th Aug. 1905 |

† Will call at Bizerta. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 401 | Rs. 180 |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Saloon. | Deck |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 703 | Rs. 484 | Rs. 311 | |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| AUSTRIA | R. Colledani | 7,068 | 25th June. |

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Churon Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

## WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

## SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

S. S. "LINGA," 2,200 tons, on FRIDAY, 9th June, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY 6th June, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at weather permitting, Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Pasni Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 2,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th June, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about 13th June calling at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

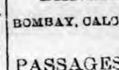
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on 3rd June.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 2nd June, 1905.

### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... " 325

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 350.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) Rs. 950.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

| Steamer | Captain | Tonnage. | Date. | Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MASSILIA | J. Thomson | 5091 | 6th | June, |
| ARABIA | G. Rod | 3395 | 22nd | June. |
| OLYMPIA | C. F. Osborne R.N.R. | 5121 | 30th | July, |
| SCINDIA | Saato Abrey | 5106 | 2nd | Sept |
| BRITANNIA | R. G. Garrick | 3069 | 19th | Sept, |
| PERSIA | G. Mitchell | 3395 | 7th | Oct, |
| ARABIA | G. Rod | 3395 | 25th | Oct, |

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings Bombay.

S. S. "KNIGHT BACHELOR," SAILING TO MARSEILLES direct about the 10th of June. Fare to Marseilles is Rs. 350, and Fare to Dunkirk Rs. 420. Good accommodation and food also, fitted up with Electric Light.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Bombay.

### THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and Letters of Credit issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, (Fire, Life and Marine) effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing all information for Travellers sent Post Free on application.

### INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

| | |
|---|---|
| NEW POLICIES IN 1904 ISSUED FOR | £2,433,739 |
| ACCUMULATED FUNDS | £11,320,875 |
| ASSURANCES IN FORCE | £28,155,365 |

ASK FOR THE 1903 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES AND NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST, Branch Secretary.

## HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
*LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

### TO SMOKERS.

WE can recommend to our Patrons our only choice and mild Gorey's Brand Sumatra Cigars, made by best Manufacturers at Trichinopoly and are above lowest prices.

| | Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1 Flor de Gorey in box of 50 | 1 | 12 |
| No. 1 Gorey's Bouquet in box of 50 | 1 | 12 |
| No. 1 Gorey's Torpedo in box of 50 | 1 | 8 |
| No. 1 Gorey's Queen in box of 100 | 2 | 10 |

ALSO ALWAYS IN STOCK.
OAKES and Co's, SPENCER and Co's and MacDOWELL and Co's Mild Cigars.
Price list on application.
Up-country orders per V. P. P.

E. E. GOREY & CO.,
OUTFITTERS and CIGAR MERCHANTS,
21, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
NEXT TO STOVE DEPOT.

### THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,
E. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

### THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SEND YOUR ADDRESS in full and you will get by Return Post an excellent BOOK 100 pages, GRATIS, free paid, to guide your Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

VAIDYASHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

## MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

| | Rs. as. |
|---|---|
| VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine) | 1 12 per lb. |
| VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.) | 1 12 " |
| VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc... or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7. | 1 12 " |

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO
MONGINI BROTHERS.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

NEMESIS' THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1
F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaikh Memon St. Bombay. AGUE SPECIFIC.

## LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

## HENNESSY'S THREE STAR BRANDY.

INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

PLEASE NOTE THAT
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

### BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co, Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

## NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JUNE, 1905.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices, 111, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

## FOR PRIZES, SOUVENIRS, WEDDING PRESENTS, BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

Inspect the enormous Stock of unsurpassed artistic novelties in
SILVER WARE,
GOLD WARE,
JEWELLERY WATCHES,
CLOCKS, &c., at
THE NOTED HOUSE FOR NOVELTIES
OF
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

## THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,300 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the Rate, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 300 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

| Age next Birthday. | Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums. | Premiums Limited to 10 years. | Premiums Limited to 15 years. | Premiums Limited to 20 years. | Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years. | Payable at death, or in 20 years. | Payable at death, or in 25 years. | Age next Birthday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | |
| 20 | 21 10 | 42 8 | 26 6 | 20 7 | 54 5 | 47 6 | 37 11 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 1 | 43 4 | 26 14 | 20 15 | 54 8 | 47 10 | 37 13 | 21 |
| 22 | 22 9 | 43 9 | 27 2 | 21 3 | 54 11 | 47 13 | 37 15 | 22 |
| 23 | 22 17 | 43 14 | 27 10 | 21 11 | 54 14 | 47 15 | 37 15 | 23 |
| 24 | 23 1 | 44 0 | 27 18 | 21 19 | 54 15 | 47 15 | 37 15 | 24 |
| 25 | 23 9 | 44 5 | 28 6 | 22 7 | 54 15 | 47 15 | 37 15 | 25 |
| 26 | 23 17 | 44 10 | 28 14 | 22 15 | 54 15 | 47 15 | 37 15 | 26 |
| 27 | 24 2 | 44 15 | 28 22 | 22 23 | 54 15 | 47 15 | 37 15 | 27 |
| 28 | 24 11 | 45 2 | 29 10 | 23 9 | 54 15 | 47 15 | 38 0 | 28 |
| 29 | 24 19 | 45 7 | 29 18 | 23 17 | 54 15 | 47 15 | 38 2 | 29 |
| 30 | 25 5 | 45 12 | 30 6 | 24 2 | 54 15 | 47 15 | 38 4 | 30 |
| 31 | 25 15 | 45 14 | 30 14 | 24 11 | 54 15 | 47 15 | 38 6 | 31 |
| 32 | 26 2 | 45 15 | 30 22 | 24 19 | 54 15 | 47 15 | 38 8 | 32 |
| 33 | 26 9 | 45 15 | 31 0 | 25 5 | 54 15 | 47 15 | 38 10 | 33 |
| 34 | 26 17 | 45 15 | 31 8 | 25 13 | 54 15 | 47 15 | 38 12 | 34 |
| 35 | 27 4 | 45 15 | 31 16 | 25 21 | 54 15 | 47 15 | 38 14 | 35 |
| 36 | 27 15 | 45 15 | 31 24 | 26 7 | 54 15 | 47 15 | 38 15 | 36 |
| 37 | 28 2 | 45 15 | 32 0 | 26 13 | 54 15 | 47 15 | 38 15 | 37 |
| 38 | 28 9 | 45 15 | 32 8 | 26 21 | 54 15 | 47 15 | 38 15 | 38 |
| 39 | 28 17 | 45 15 | 32 16 | 27 7 | 54 15 | 47 15 | 38 15 | 39 |
| 40 | 29 4 | 45 15 | 32 24 | 27 15 | 54 15 | 47 15 | 38 15 | 40 |
| 41 | 29 13 | 45 15 | 33 0 | 27 23 | 54 15 | 47 15 | 38 15 | 41 |
| 42 | 29 19 | 45 15 | 33 8 | 28 7 | 54 15 | 47 15 | 38 15 | 42 |
| 43 | 30 6 | 45 15 | 33 16 | 28 15 | 54 15 | 47 15 | 38 15 | 43 |
| 44 | 30 15 | 45 15 | 33 24 | 28 23 | 54 15 | 47 15 | 38 15 | 44 |
| 45 | 31 2 | 45 15 | 34 0 | 29 7 | 54 15 | 47 15 | 38 15 | 45 |

A MEMBERSHIP FOR 20 YEARS assures Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. [illegible] which would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 1,000 only for life.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may procure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 80, being then free of Premium before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System of Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

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## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office, on MONDAY, the 12th June, 1905, at 3 P.M., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Letter from Mr. A. Mackenzie—Requesting leave of absence from the Corporation's Meetings till November next.
2. Letter from Mr. J. H. Symington—Requesting leave of absence from the Corporation's Meetings for six months.
3. Joint Schools Committee's Letter—Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's proceedings.
4. Forwarding Government Resolution No. 1 of 1905.
5. Forwarding Memorandum—
6. Forwarding excerpts from the Trust's proceedings.
7. For—arding an Abstract of the Accounts of the Board for the half-year ended 30th September 1904.
8. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding a Government Resolution conferring the appointment of Dr. C. H. Cayley to act as Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, during the absence of Dr. J. A. Turner.
9. Letter from the collector of Bombay—Regarding the renewal of the lease of certain land at Grant Road.
10. (a) Resolution of the Standing Committee—Recommending that, if the proposed construction of a shed of corrugated iron over the two coal bis carts on Mint Road is approved, sanction be given to a grant of Rs. 326 to meet its cost. (b) Letter from the Commissioner—reporting the measures proposed to be taken in reference to the nuisance on Mint Road.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

9. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 479-11-0 for payment of the compassionate allowance due to the heirs of the late Mr. Sitaram Ganpat of the Assessment Department.
10. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 141 for payment of the compassionate allowance due to the heirs of the late Gopal Yesso, Havildar in the Health Department.
11. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 1,200 for payment of the compassionate allowance due to the heirs of the late Mr. Hirasankar Nowji Vaidyar of the Executive Engineer's Department.
12. Considering subject to Corporation's orders a budget transfer of Rs. 1,850 to meet the cost of the extra staff employed for removing dust.
13. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 4,048 to meet the cost of the additional staff employed for the work of regularly checking Town Duty Accounts.
14. Forwarding, for information, a letter from the Commissioner, and the Committee's Resolution thereon, sanctioning a modification in the note made in the Budget regarding the payment of conveyance allowance to Ward Superintendents.
15. Recommending approval to the acquisition of two plots of land falling within the improvement lines of Girgaum Road, to, either with the superstructures thereon.
16. Recommending approval to the acquisition of portions of certain Survey Nos. at Mingoot Mandli, Worli, belongi g to Mr Antonio Manuel Lewis.
17. Recommending approval to the acquisition of portions of certain Survey Nos. at Mingoot, Mandli, Worli, belonging to Mr. Paul Miranda.
18. (a) Letter from Mr. Lalubhai Harkisondas.—Inviting attention to certain alleged nuisances at the Old Hanuman Lane, Bhuleshwar Main Road, and Gungan Mohalla. (b) Resolution of the Standing Committee—Recommending that the party be informed of the action taken in the matter.
19. (a) Letter from Mr. Shaik Mahomed and 12 others—Praying for the provision of adequate lighting arrangements in the lower part of Mamun. (b) Resolution of the Standing Committee—Recommending that the applicants be informed that the street being a private one cannot be lighted by the municipality.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

20. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 930 for payment of the compassionate allowance due to the heirs of the late Mr. C. C. de Sandenos of the Health Department.
21. Recommending sanction to the excess of Rs. 380-5-1 in the cost of acquiring a plot of land at Pirn Lane, this incidental expenses, being met by an advance from Surplus Loan and Other Balances.
22. (a) Letter from Mr. Masarbai and Mr. Bandubhai Budo bhai—Requiring the compensation to them of compensation for the land taken up for the road at Pirn Lane acquired by the Municipality. (b) Letter from the same parties on the same subject to Resolution of the standing Committee recommending that the application be informed that they are not entitled to any compensation.
23. (a) Letter from Rev. Thomas Henriques, D. D. of Pa, Dr. Vevar, and several other members of the Catholic Community—Praying for the construction of a footroad, at the point where the low level channel cuts the cleve land Bridge Road. (b) Resolution of the Standing Committee—Recommending that the petitioners be informed that the Corporation have already passed orders for the construction of a foot-road as prayed.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

24. Recommending sanction to a further grant of Rs. 12-6-0 for payment of two commission, etc., charges due by the G. I. P. Railway Company for the collection of Town Duties during 1904-05.
25. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 112-14-11 for payment of the compensate allowance due to the heirs of the late Mr. Bhimaji Ghipti of the Assessment Department.
26. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 1,100 to meet the cost of employing three temporary Inspectors in the Water Works maintenance Branch.
27. Re. commending sanctions to payments being made on account of certain unexpended grants and balances of loans of budget grants.
28. Recommending sanction to the extra cost (Rs. 1,834-3-0) of mounting a pair of land in Pirn Lane on a steel trestle, he being met by a further advance from Surplus Loan and Other Balances.
29. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 1,100 to meet an excess in the grant for Road watering.
30. Recommending sanctions to a grant of Rs. 1,422 to meet the cost of fixing two Hatch Boxes on the Tulsi Main.
31. Recommending sanction to the extra amount of Rs. 485 payable on account of works in connection with the new set of Ferguson Road and Chinchpokli District being met as proposed.
32. (a) Letter from Mr. Tullaram and others—Protesting against the Stables that are being built at Mazagon Road. (b) Resolution of the standing Committee—recommending that the applicants be informed that the stables will not be licensed.

### RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

33. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 593-15-0 for payment of the compassionate allowance due to the heirs of the late Mr Bhaskar Baboji of the Executive Engineer's Department.
34. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 593-6-7 for payment of the compassionate allowance due to the heirs of late Mr. J. A. Decosta of the Assessment Department.
35. Forwarding, for information, the Committee's resolution sanctioning the payment of certain contingent allowance in connection with the supervision of the work done at the Tulsi Tunnel.
36. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 6,000 to [illegible]
37. Sanctioning extension upto 30th June, 1906 of the privilege leave granted to Mr. M. A. Wania, Municipal Secretary.
38. Recommending sanction to the construction of 102 additional "cutcha" carts according to a new pattern at a cost of Rs. 10,919.
39. Memorandum from the Acting Municipal Secretary—Reporting Budget Transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee from the 16th April to 31st May 1905.
40. (a) Letter from the Executive Engineer of the Bombay Harbour Branch of the G. I. P. Railway.

Memoranda from the Commission [illegible]—

41. Forwarding a quarterly statement of assessment of properties.
42. Forwarding quarterly returns of sick treated at the Maratha and Arthur Road Hospitals.
43. Forwarding a half-yearly statement of houses to which additional floor or floors have been added.
44. Forwarding a report from the Executive Engineer on certain matters relating to road repairs, lighting, etc., in the City.
45. Requesting sanction to the laying of a 6" pipe drain at the premises belonging to Mr. Suleman Ismail Abdul Rahimoola at Belvedere Hill Road and [illegible] Sumner.
46. Respecting sanction to permission being granted to Mr. Sobhagchand Nagarmal Gandhi to retain the 1" water pipe on Municipal land at Upper Mahim.
47. Forwarding quarterly statements regarding the cleaning of sewers and drains in the City.
48. Forwarding a Government resolution sanctioning plans and estimates, amounting to Rs. 4,29,466, for the construction of compound for the police Classes at Tardeo in connection with the City Improvement Board's Scheme No. III A&C.
49. (a) Requesting sanction to the adoption of a revised scale of license fees for storing Matches. (b) Reporting that he does not see his way to recommend any change in the proposed scale.
50. Forwarding for approval a revised set of rules for house and stable drainage.
51. Forwarding for disposal a correspondence as to the draft lease in respect of the Lord Harris Primary School Site [illegible]
52. Forwarding a quarterly return of Bicycles and Tricycles licensed in the City.
53. Forwarding a Government Resolution regarding the refusal to allow Charges incurred on account of the deportation of Famine immigrants.

### GOVERNMENT LETTERS.

54. (a) Letter from the Government of India—Forwarding a copy of the Report on the subject of plague Statistics. (b) Intimating that the Government of India cannot hold out any definite conclusion that no further loan should be granted to the Corporation from Imperial Revenues.
55. Forwarding a correspondence regarding the construction of the proposed overbridge south of Mazagon Docks.
56. Letter from Sir George Lind, R. Secretary and Treasurer of the Adamwyle Memorial Hospital—Applying for a piece of land on the Agricultural estate for the erection of a Private Ward.
57. Letter from the Collector of Bombay—For resuming a piece of Government land situated at Back Bay, Queen's Road, required for the City Improvement Trust's Street Scheme D.
58. (a) Government Letter—Suggesting an alteration in the proposals of the Corporation in Scheme No. I relating to Markets and Slaughter House and (b) Commissioner's Letter—Forwarding the Municipal Solicitors' opinion on the alteration suggested.

Memoranda from the Commissioner—

59. Forwarding a report from the Municipal Analyst as to the work done by him during March and April 1905.
60. Forwarding Mr. C. F. Stevens award of rateable value of Land Building and Lands in the City of Bombay vesting in His Majesty and beneficially occupied.
61. Requesting sanction to permission being granted to Messrs. Mr. Jadeji Hamal to construct a three carriage way over the water course in front of his premises at Carroll Road.
62. Forwarding a statement of chokes in pipe sewers.
63. Requesting sanction to the closing of a dipping well on the Nepean Sea Road.
64. Forwarding quarterly reports from the Divisional Health Officers.
65. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's Quarterly Report.

Notices of Motions—

66. from the Honourable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola—For stating his opinion that the time has arrived for voting a building to introduce free and compulsory primary education in the City and for requesting Government to appoint a select committee for reporting as to the best manner of attaining the object.
67-68-69. From Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt. (seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola)—For voting a loyal address of welcome to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales upon their approaching visit to India and for appointing a Committee to draft the address, etc.
70-72-73. From Mr. Rana Kahirudin—To the same effect as the above.
71. From Mr. Radhabhai H. E. Sukhia—To the same effect as above.
72. From Mr. E. A. Sobani—For obtaining from the Commissioner a statement showing assessment of properties in each ward of the City for the year 1899-9, compared with that of 1903-04.

Memoranda of Communications of the Corporation—

73. Regarding the framing of a regulation to grant allowance to an officer or servant not entitled under the leave rules in force to any allowance while absent on leave.
74. Regarding certain questions in connection with the extension of railway facilities in the City.
75. Regarding the proposal to have a trial taken in Bombay of the Liernur system of Sewage.
76. Regarding the Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.
77. Regarding representation to the Bombay Improvement Trust for the improvement of certain areas in the City.

### NEW NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

78. From Mr. K. R. Dadachanji—For obtaining from the Commissioner a report as to the results achieved by the introduction of the regular test audit of departmental accounts and suggestion of the accounts manual and other reforms in the Chief Accountant's Office.
79. From Mr. Radhabhai H. E. Sukhia—For voting a loyal address of welcome to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales on their arrival in Bombay and for appointing a Committee to draft the address, etc.
80. From Mr. Jamsetji Framji Tata—For enquiring whether the Commissioner has cancelled the water tax on vacant lands and for obtaining information on the subject.
81. From Mr. N. N. Sabe—For obtaining from the Commissioner a report as to the improvement of the Bhattia Baug and the sanitary surroundings.
82. From Mr. Dinsha Edulji Pestonji Master—(a) For enquiring whether a systematic examination of all the sewers, drains, Mr. and inspection chambers in the City has been made, and if so for obtaining information on the subject. (b) For obtaining from the Commissioner a quarterly report as to the depth of water and the quantity of silt in the chief trunk sewers of the city found at each periodical inspection of the sewers.
83. From Mr. Radhabhai H. E. Sukhia—For appointing a Committee to report what the future permanent sanitary improvement of the South Upper moss should be.
84. From Mr. Mr. Ismail Nadirshah—For appointing Mr. James Maclle as also a member of the Committee regarding the selection of sites and construction of the schools under the control of the Joint Schools Committee.
85. From Mr. N. N. Sabe—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the condition of the Wodehouse Road Tank which has been out of use for over four years and to the lesson [illegible] and for enquiring why [illegible] in case of a future [illegible]

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—Contd.

86. From Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For moving Government to give powers to the Corporation to appoint a Committee or Committees to enquire generally into subjects relating to the purposes of the Municipal Act and to appoint an Inspector or other officer to investigate into such Municipal matters as are addressed to the Corporation, the standing Committee or the Secretary.
87. From Mr. N. N. Katrak—For appointing a Committee to enquire into the question of the water-supply of the various parts of the City, and to suggest measures for ensuring a sufficient supply.
88. From Mr. K. E. Dadachanji—For obtaining from the Commissioner a report as to whether any rules are framed for the storage of Petrol used by motorists and stored by them in their premises.
89-90. From Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola (89) For adding a section to the Municipal Act to the effect that wherever in the Act expressions such "as in the opinion of the Commissioner" are used the Court shall presume that the facts covered by such opinion are only prima facie correct (90) For moving Government to abolish the disqualification attached to the female sex for being a member of the Corporation
91. From Mr Dinsha Bomanji Pestonji Master—For enquiring whether the City Improvement Board will set apart a portion of the Kennedy Sea Face property or the Esplanade as a grazing ground for milch cattle.

R. P. MASANI,
Acting Municipal secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay 2nd June, 1905.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. JIWANDAS MATHURADAS, and CHATURBHUJ KATHURADAS, the heirs and Administrators of the estate of late Sheth MATHURADAS RAIMJI, deceased have on elected to sell to Mr. VANDRAVANDAS RAMJI, the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

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| Survey No, | Plot No. | Acres, | Gunthas, | Akar. | Piece |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 45 | 8 | ,, | 1 | 0-4-0 | 2 |
| 45 | 11 | ,, | 12 | 0-5-0 | 1 |
| 45 | 10 | ,, | 31 | 0-6-0 | 1 |
| 45 | 12 | ,, | 24 | 0-6-0 | 1 |
| 41 | 5 | ,, | 14 | 0.12-0 | 2 |
| 45 | 4 | ,, | 2 | 0-3-0 | 1 |
| 45 | 14 | ,, | 4 | 0-7-0 | 1 |
| 46 | 15 | ,, | 2 | 0-3-0 | 1 |
| 46 | 18 | ,, | 5½ | 0-13-0 | 2 |
| 46 | 19 | ,, | 12 | 0-2-0 | 1 |
| 46 | 13 | ,, | 22½ | 4-11-8 | 4 |
| 46 | 16 | ,, | 1351 sq yds. | 0-5-0 | 1 |
| 46 | 17 | ,, | 161 sq yds. | 0-1-0 | 1 |

The whole said piece is bounded as follow :—that is to say on or towards the east by the property of Sobaji Jamsedji Bhatwadekar and Patel, Gabin Parsi Khan ; on or towards the West by the property formerly of Inas Ismail Ghanchi but now of Nowroji Bapuji Tamboli, on the North by the property of Hossin Ardeshir Bomanji Shalla and on the south partly by the property of Nowroji Cowasji Nalwala and partly by the property of T. B. Damania.—Dated this 2nd day of June 1905.

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PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M.I.E.S.,
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| | |
|---|---|
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| BOLLINGER, | Ay. |
| GIESLER & Co, | Aviso. |
| JAMES HAWKER & Co, | Plymouth. |
| JUSTERINI & BROOKS, | London. |
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| J. SACCONE, Ld, | Gibraltar. |
| COSSART, GORDON & Co. | Madeira. |
| A. DE LUZE ET FILS, | Bordeaux. |
| BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co. | Oporto. |
| COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co, | Oporto. |
| WARRE & Co, | Oporto. |
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| LEACOCK & Co, | Madeira. |
| AYALA & Co. | Ay. |
| KIDD & SHADBOLT, | London. |
| P. J. VALCKENBERG, | Worms. |
| O. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR, | Côte d'Or. |
| ACKERMANN—LAURANCE, | Saumur. |
| ANDREW ROWAN, | Melbourne. |
| AUSTRALIAN WINE Co, | Melbourne. |
| JOS. DIETZL, | Budapesth. |
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SOLE AGENTS.


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TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 4th inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, below the Byculla Bridge and next to Superintendent Nolan's bungalow and opposite the Gold Mohur Castle, the valuable and handsome teak-wood and black-wood house hold furniture, such as sliding dining table and chairs, sideboard with mirror, dinner waggon, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs lined plush, marble-top tables and teapoys, drawing room side and corner cabinets revolving top office table and seats, iron safe, iron and brass single and double bedsteads, alcoves, cupboards, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, Brussels and Cumbay carpets, picture, glassware, crockery and plateware, assorted articles of use and ornament, windproof lamps etc., the property of O. M. P. GLYNN, Esq.
The property is on view.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1905.


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FOR ALL
### SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES

If you suffer from any disease due to be impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

### Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVER

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

| | |
|---|---|
| SCROFULA, | BAD LEGS, |
| SCURVY, | BLOTCHES, |
| ECZEMA, | SPOTS, |
| BLOOD POISON, | BLACKHEADS, |
| ULCERS, | PIMPLES, |
| SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES, | AND SORES OF ALL KINDS |

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonder

## A LADY WAR CORRESPONDENT

## Wins Distinction—

Among the many brilliant and distinguished women of to-day, few have had a more interesting and hazardous career than Lady Briggs. As correspondent of the *Morning Post* in the Soudan Campaign and the Boer War, her vigorous descriptive accounts speedily compelled wide-spread attention. Lady Briggs had already achieved phenomenal distinction when in 1897 she daringly edited "Naval Administrations—1827 to 1892," the great work of her late husband, Sir John H. Briggs, who for 65 years was chief clerk and Reader to the Lords of the Admiralty. But it was reserved until 1901 for Lady Briggs to attain a unique distinction for her sex, by the publication of her remarkable book 'The Staff Work of the Anglo-Boer War." Her astonishing activities and literary labours induced an intellectual weariness which expressed itself in severe headaches and neuralgia, and in the letter which follows, Lady Briggs conveys her gratitude for the effective manner in which Phosferine arrested all her Nerve Disorders and restored and reinforced her Nervous System.

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Lady E. C. Briggs, 5, Charles St., St. James' Square, London, S.W., writes:—"I have tried Phosferine and have much pleasure in bearing testimony to its efficacy as a brain and nerve tonic, and its powerful effects as a restorative, as well as in cases of neuralgia and headache resulting from brain-fag."—February 23, 1905.

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**Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe which, in plain language means that every user of Phosferine knows and feels that the Tonic is commended by the greatest living Physicians.**

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**The Greatest of all Tonics.**

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

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|---|---|---|---|
| Lassitude | Backache | Sleeplessness | Influenza |
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| Rheumatism | Premature Decay | Nervous Debility | Faintness |

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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**Phosferine** has been supplied by Royal Commands

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|---|---|---|
| Sparkling Effervescent Saline,—Refreshing, Aperient, Purifying and Health Restoring... | 1 | 0 |
| Dr. Budd's Family Diarrhœa Mixture..... | 1 | 0 |
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### THE PUNJAB EARTHQUAKE FUND.

The following further subscriptions to the Punjab Earthquake Relief Fund have been received by the Bank of Bombay:—

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Amount already acknowledged ..... | 50 111 | 0 6 |
| Gungaram Calboo ..... | 26 | 0 |
| Mrs. Frances E. Rothfield..... | 25 | 0 |
| Gopiram Panala..... | 51 | 0 |
| Sewbux Johnermull..... | 51 | 0 |
| Manuj Jwaladuss..... | 51 | 0 |
| Sasamal Sewdayal ..... | 51 | 0 |
| Thakarsidas Nandlall ..... | 51 | 0 |
| Zewlal Motilal ..... | 51 | 0 |
| Hardayal Kidarmul ..... | 51 | 0 |
| Shrikisen Balkisen ..... | 51 | 0 |
| Odeyram Motilal ..... | 51 | 0 |
| Luckmichand Sewdutrai ..... | 51 | 0 |
| Lalchand Ratadayal ..... | 51 | 0 |
| Chagan Pitamber ..... | 51 | 0 |
| Vursondass Jumnadass ..... | 51 | 0 |
| Goolji Singanl... ..... | 51 | 0 |
| Khesidass Lachman narayen ..... | 75 | 0 |
| Tarachund Ramchandra ..... | 100 | 0 |
| Pragji Liladhar ..... | 100 | 0 |
| Ratiram Johsrimull ..... | 51 | 0 |
| Rao B Bamullal Abirchand ..... | 201 | 0 |
| Goolabrai Kedarmull ..... | 200 | 0 |
| Hurnundrai Baijnath ..... | 151 | 0 |
| Khelidass Hurmukhrai ..... | 151 | 0 |
| Hurmukhrai Amulukchund. Govindram ..... | 151 | 0 |
| Tarachund Gauschandass ..... | 101 | 0 |
| Phulchund Luchmiuarayen ..... | 101 | 0 |
| Ramcrok Shribudubhan ..... | 101 | 0 |
| Hirnull Kunayalal ..... | 101 | 0 |
| Birdichund Premsukh..... | 101 | 0 |
| Gurmukhrai Sukhanund..... | 101 | 0 |
| Hiralal Mangopal ..... | 101 | 0 |
| Harnandrai Phulchund ..... | 101 | 0 |
| Ramgopal Madhowprasad ..... | 101 | 0 |
| Dewkunandas Ramdayal ..... | 101 | 0 |
| Gorakhram Sadubhan ..... | 101 | 0 |
| Bhimbhai Jodsi ..... | 101 | 0 |
| Ramgopal Gopishamdass ..... | 101 | 0 |
| Bhimsang ..... | 101 | 0 |
| Bhagwandas Purshotam ..... | 100 | 0 |
| Harnandas Jodhraj ..... | 100 | 0 |
| Jehangir B Hormusji Bamboat..... | 25 | 0 |
| J. D Pharoza..... | 2 | 0 |
| | 100 | 0 |

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 1.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... 1290 13/16 exg d = — 1/2
2 do. Bonus ..... 259 3/4 = unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan..... 4107 = do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... 685 13/16 = do

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 29 9/16 = — 1/4
2 months hence ..... 26 3/8 = — 1/8
Spot in New York ..... 57 3/4 = — 1/2

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25·18 1/2 = unchanged
Berlin ..... = =
New York Demand ..... 4·87 = do

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England..... 2 1/2 per cent = unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills ... 2 1/8 per cent = do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 1/8 per cent = do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 3/8 per cent = — 1/8
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 5/8 per cent = — 1/8

INTEREST—
Day to day loans..... 2 3/4 per cent = — 3/4
7 day market loans..... 2 7/8 per cent = — 3/8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £290,000
Extra Bills allotments on Madras, Rs. 6,50,000 at 1s. 4d.
Extra T F allotments on Madras, Rs. 1,50,000 at 1s 4 1-32d

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 13 10 1 2 sellers, tone quiet.

WHEAT—
Tone of wheat firm.

RAPESEED—
Tone of Rapeseed dull.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 48 done, tone firmer.

ARRIVAL—
Steamer—Armand Behic

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed easier. East Indian quiet, Manchester firm. Total sales 10,000 bales. Spot 4·83 plus 12. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 3-16 plus 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 2,000 bales. Imports 11,000 bales. Futures closed steady.

| June-July | July-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. |
|---|---|---|
| 4·65 | 4·62 | 4·64 |
| +3 | +3 | +3 |
| Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec |
| 4·61 | 4·61 | 4·64 |
| Do. | +3 | +3 |
| Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar |
| 4·64 | 4·65 | 4·67 |
| +3 | +3 | now position |

Receipts at U S Ports ..... 13,000 bales
Do last year ..... 2,300 do
Exports to Great Britain ..... —
Ditto Continent ..... —

IN NEW YORK—
Spot..... 8·75 — 10
Futures, month of July..... 8·31 a b
Do. December..... 8·33 — 2·2 b

a Declined owing to official weather reports considered favorable
b Decline 1 owing to selling encouraged by weakness new Orleans

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ..... 8 5/8 — 1/8
Futures, month of Sept ..... 8·31 Now positions
Do. do. Dec ..... 8·34 New positions
Tone at close ..... steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Thursday, 1st June 1905:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton..... | 8,784 bales. |
| Wheat..... | 39,501 cwts. |
| Linseed..... | 11,100 do |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard ..... | 2,981 do |
| Gingellyseed ..... | 250 do |
| Poppyseed ..... | 4,220 do |
| Groundnuts..... | 570 do |
| Castorseed ..... | 1,265 do |
| Rice ..... | 7,144 do |
| Myrabollams ..... | 261 do |
| Cottonseed ..... | 11,317 do |
| Mowrasseed..... | 724 do |
| Gram..... | 3,116 do |
| Joowar ..... | 2,258 do |
| Maize ..... | nil |

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 2.
COTTON.

After the departure of the mail, the advance in the American markets continued unabated until this morning, when the first signs of a reaction took place, Spot Cotton being quoted 10 points down and July futures 19 points down. Notwithstanding this fall, the net advance during the week shows a rise of 25 points in Spot and 31 points in July futures. The New York market seems to be completely in the hands of the "bull" clique, and favored by adverse weather reports they carried all before them. Whether they will still be able to continue the campaign remains to be seen, but they appear to be overdoing it, and the inevitable reaction should follow. The unfavourable weather reports have continued during the interval, and private advices have been received this week stating that there has been very heavy rain and floods in some of the Cotton States, and that damage has been done to the young plants. The extent of the damage done has, so far, not been ascertained, and we await further news before forming an opinion. Later telegraphic advices than the above from private sources state that the weather has taken a favorable turn, and Reuter's message from New York to-day gives the cause of the decline as due to "official weather repo ts considered favorable." The Agricultural Bureau Report will be issued t-morrow, and we shall then have more reliable knowledge as to the state of the crop.

The Liverpool market has shared in the excitement during the week, and the advance as shown in to-day's messages is more than that in New York but to-morrow's advices will probably show a similar reaction to that of New [illegible]

The following are the daily [illegible] Middling American in Liverpool for May-June, and New York, for July:—

| | Liverpool. | New York. |
|---|---|---|
| May | 26th...4·45 | 8·03 |
| " | 27th...4·46 | 8·15 |
| " | 29th...4·57 | 8·29 |
| " | 30th...4·55 | closed |
| " | 31st...4·62 | 8·43 |
| June | 1st...4·65 | 8·34 |

The local market, in sympathy with the advance advised in America and Liverpool, has been very firm since our last report. Prices are from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 higher all round. At the beginning of the week there was a good demand from exporters to complete May shipments, and Mills and local native buyers being also in the market, a considerable business was put through. The last day or two, however, the enquiry has fallen off somewhat, though Japan has been more to the fore as a buyer, the naval victory having removed the tension regarding war risk to the Far East. The enquiry during the week has run on Bengals, Khandeish and Oomras for export, while Mills have also taken these descriptions as well as extra-stapled Cotton for which good prices have been paid. Sellers have been very firm owing to the support received from the Home markets, but should the reaction reported to-day continue, they may see the advisability of parting with some of their heavy stocks at more reasonable rates.

The "Sutta" market for New Crop has been excited and, owing to the scarcity of sellers, prices advanced Rs. 13 to Rs. 14 during the week, good Broach having touched Rs. 244 and fully good Bengals Rs. 194. The excitement has subsided however, and it is reported that some sales have been made by European firms at about top rates. To-day the markets is easier, and we quite at the close.

Good M.-G. Broach, delivery 15th to 25th March 1906, Rs. 136 to Rs. 137 and F.-G. Bengals, delivery 15th to 25th January 1906, Rs. 186 to Rs. 187.

COTTON STATISTICS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts during the week..... | 65,199 |
| Receipts from 1st Oct to 25th May. ..... | 2,303,669 |
| Shipments during the week to Europe ..... | 16,727 |
| Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports..... | 22,99 |
| Total..... | 19,026 |
| Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 25th May. | |
| Europe ..... | 327,937 |
| Japan..... | 508,289 |
| China ..... | 27,576 |
| Coast Ports ..... | 25,189 |
| Total..... | 889,991 |
| Afloat in Harbour for Europe ... | 11,825 |
| China, Japan, and Coast Ports ... | 1,200 |

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—easier.
Estimated sales..... 8,000 bales
Imports ..... 11,000 "

| June-July | July-Aug. | Aug.-Sept |
|---|---|---|
| 4·68 | 4·69 | & 4·67 |
| Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov | Nov.-Dec. |
| 4·67 | 4·67 | 4·67 |
| Dec-Jan. | Jan-Feb. | Feb March. |
| 4·67 | 4·68 | 4·69 |

COTTON.—The market is quiet but steady and unchanged.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal, H.-G. (Ry. terms) ... | ... | 178 188 ... |
| Bengals, M. G. (Ry. terms) ... | ... | 189 179 ... |
| Sind-Punjab (M.-G.) ... | ... | 188 178 ... |
| Somawulie (description) M.-G. | ... | 194 187 ... |
| Khandeish, (M.-G.) ... | ... | ... 184 178 |
| Julgaum (M.-G.) ... | ... | ... 186 180 |
| Khamgaum, fair staple (M.-G.) | | } June, |
| Karanja do. (M.-G) | | }196 189 ... |
| Akola do. M.-G.) | | |
| Oomra, good staple (M.-G.)... | ... | ... 198 ... |
| Dhamongaum Poolgaum (M.-G.) | ... | 198 192 ... |
| Nagpur Rampore (M.-G.) ... | ... | 202 196 ... |
| Broach (M.-G.) ... | ... | 214 210 206 |
| Bhowngger (M.-G.) ... | ... | 200 193 ... |
| Do (H.-G.) ... | ... | 197 190 182 |
| Dharwar (S.-G.)... | ... | ... ... 215 |
| Westerns ... ... | ... | ... ... 195 |

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED.—The market has fluctuated since the departure of last mail, and after touching Rs. 7-11-6 for ready declined from 3 to 4 annas per cwt; owing to the less favourable reports from the Home markets. A moderate business has been done and we close this evening at some advance in the lowest price touched.

RAPESEED.—This market has also fluctuated about 2 to 3 annas per cwt during the interval, the highest point touched being Rs. 6-11-0 for Brown Cawnpore. There has been a fairly good demand, and at the close the market is at our quotations.

POPPYSEED.—During the past week the market has been firm, and prices have advanced 2 annas per cwt with a moderate business passing.

CASTORSEED is steady and unchanged.

WHEAT.—The market opened firm on Saturday last, but has fluctuated during the interval to the extent of about 2 annas per cwt. At the close there is a good enquiry at our quotations.

LINSEED—Tone Firmer.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready business done ... | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| September ... ... | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| RAPESEED—Tone quiet. | | | |
| Brown Cawnpore, Ready | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| Yellow Cawnpore, Ready | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| Yellow Guzerat, Ready ... | 7 | 4 | 0 |
| POPPYSEED—Tone steady. | | | |
| Ready ... ... ... | 8 | 1 | 0 |
| CASTORSEED—Tone quiet. | | | |
| Ready ... ... ... | 28 | 0 | 0 |
| WHEAT.—Tone steady. | | | |
| White Delhi ready ... ... | 4 | 12 | 0 per cwt. |
| Do. Do. forward ... | 4 | 11 | 0 do. |
| Jubbulpore Peasi ... | 29 | 12 | 0 per candy |

Week's arrivals of Cotton, and Seeds into Bombay:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton ..... | 35,199 bales |
| Wheat ..... | 230,894 cwts |
| Linseed..... | 124,751 " |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard ..... | 23,974 " |
| Gingellyseed ..... | 1,771 " |
| Poppyseed ..... | 28,276 " |
| Groundnuts ..... | 4,293 " |
| Castorseed ..... | 77,25 " |
| Rice ..... | 103,360 " |
| Myrabollams ..... | 6,681 " |
| Cottonseed ..... | 102,397 " |
| Mowrasseed..... | 109 " |
| Gram..... | 30,746 " |
| Joowar ..... | 84,521 " |
| Maize..... | 5 " |

FREIGHTS.

The market has been steadier since our last report with a better demand. Rates now asked for June and July are 14s., but business has been done during the interval to a fairly large extent by speculators, at 6d. less.

The following fixture is reported:—S. S. "Southgate" for Trieste and Venice at 15s.

MONEY.

BANK RATE—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of England since | 9th March | 2 1-2 per cent. |
| Bank of Bombay do. | 14th April | 5 do. |
| Bank of Bengal do. | 27th April | 4 do. |
| Bank of Madras do. | 1st June | 6 do. |

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 27th May as compared with that of the 20th May:—

| LIABILITIES. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits ... ... Rs | 119,301 | Decrease |
| Other Deposits ... ... " | 28,66,652 | do |
| Sundries ... ... " | 71,663 | Increase |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities ... Rs. | 51,955 | Decrease |
| Other Authorized Securities ... " | 34,534 | do. |
| Credits on Securities ... ... " | 8,44,180 | Increase |
| Loans, do. ... ... " | 3,39,731 | Decrease |
| Bills discounted & purchased... " | 20,01,256 | Increase |
| Balance with other Banks ... " | 2,43,66 | do. |
| Sundries ... ... ... | 1,00,880 | Decrease |
| Cash ... ... ... | 1,43,66 | do. |

The Bank of Bombay Weekly Cash balance is 16 lakhs down and the Bank rate remains unchanged at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank of Bengal Weekly Cash balance is 26 lakhs up and the Bank rate is unchanged at 4 per cent. per annum.

The Bank of Madras Weekly Cash balance is 6 lakhs down and the Bank rate has been raised since the last mail to 6 per cent per annum.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday last was 31·20 lakhs. At the sale on Wednesday the Secretary of State offered [illegible] for tender, of which amounts to 25·00 lakhs at Rs. 1/4 3/32d, and

10·40 lakhs at Rs. 1/4 1/32d. The remainder at the same rate was disposed of at private sale. The Bills were allotted by Madras at Rs. 1/4 1/32d. Telegraphic transfers at Rs. 1/4 13/32d. The amount advertised for sale next week is 30 lakhs.

The mail of the 19th May brings £10,000 silver and £50,000 gold to Bombay and £36,000 silver to Hong-Kong and £145,000 silver to Shanghai and the following Council Bills.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta ..... | Rs. | 3,50,000 |
| Bombay ..... | " | 13,30,000 |
| Madras ..... | " | 3,00,000 |
| Total... | Rs. | 24,70,000 |

The mail of the 26th brings £60,000 gold to Bombay and £30,000 silver and £30,000 gold to Calcutta and the following Council Bills.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta ..... | Rs. | 4,30,000 |
| Bombay ..... | " | 14,10,000 |
| Madras..... | " | 4,40,000 |
| Total... | Rs. | 23,80,000 |

The mail of the 2nd June brings £10,000 silver and £60,000 gold to Bombay and the following Council Bills,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta..... | Rs. | 3,50,000 |
| Bombay..... | " | 3,20,000 |
| Madras ..... | " | 9,70,000 |
| Total... | Rs. | 23,40,000 |

EXCHANGE.

Last Wednesday, the Secretary of State sold the 30 lakhs Council Drafts offered at 1s. 3 31/32d. Demand and 1s. 4d. Telegraphic Transfers, these prices being the same as were obtained last week.

The Sterling market has been firmer during the interval and a fair amount of Demand has been sold by the Banks at 1s. 4d. of the last few days. We quote T. T. 1s. 3 31/32d. and Demand 1s. 3 31/32d. to 1s. 4d. for this and next month; T. T. and Demand for August-September and October 1s. 4d. and for November-December 1s. 4 1/32d. More bills have been placed during this week at 1s. 4 1/8d for June and July, but at the close Banks are only quoting this rate for June. We quote as follows:—

EXCHANGE—Tone firmer.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank T. T. ... ... | ... | 1s. 3 31-32d. to 1-4d. |
| Bank Demand ... ... | ... | 1s. 4d |
| Credit Bills 3 Months Sight | D.A. | 1s. 4 5-32d. |
| Do. 6 do. | do. | ... 1s. 4 1-4d. |
| French Francs 3 do. | do. | ... 109 3-4 |
| Marcks 3 do. | do. | ... 133 |
| Hongkong 30 Days Sight | | ... 135 |
| Shanghai 30 do. | | ... 190 |
| Japan 30 do. | | ... 149 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market has been quiet but steady during the past week, and the fluctuations very slight. The news of the victory of the Japanese fleet had little or no effect, and the Settlements passed off quietly yesterday at Rs. 98·12 to Rs. 98,10. There is no life in the market at present, shares continuing to monopolize the public attention. Closing prices are as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 1-2 per cent, cash ..... | | 98-11 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. ..... | | 98-10 |
| 3 per cent, ready ..... | | 88-0 |
| | Repayable, | Rate. |
| 4 per cent Bombay Port Trust ... | 1923 | 104 0 |
| 4 per cent " " ... | 1930 | 105 0 |
| 4 per cent " " ... | 1932 | 105 0 |
| 4 per cent " " ... | 1934 | 103 0 |
| 4 per cent Bombay Municipal ... | 1934 | 104 10 |
| 4 per cent " " ... | 1943 | 104 8 |
| 5 per cent " " ... | Tansa | 120 |
| 5 per cent " " ... | Sanitary | 117 |
| 4 per cent Bo. Imp. Trust ... | 1959 | 103 8 |
| 4 per cent " " ... | 1964 | 104 4 |

BULLION.

The silver market has fluctuated during the week in sympathy with the London prices and the net result has been a fall in values locally of about Rs. 1. The Up-Country demand is about 70 bars per day. We close quiet as under:—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold..... | 24 | 1 | 6 |
| Australian Bar Gold ..... | 24 | 0 | 3 |
| Bombay ..... | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| English Shield Sovereigns..... | 15 | 2 | 6 |
| Do. Dragons ..... | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Silver cut-duty Ready ..... | 68 | 8 | 0 |
| Do. 1st settlement..... | 67 | 14 | 0 |
| Do. 2nd do. ..... | 67 | 8 | 0 |

PIECE GOODS.

The market continues dull owing to the absence of demand from Up-Country for Spot goods. Prices generally are unchanged and nominal. For forward delivery there is again no enquiry of any note.

LOCAL YARNS.

The following telegrams have been received from China since our last reports:—

| | Unsold. | Uncleared. | Weekly Sales |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shanghai..... | 65,000 | 45,000 | 1,700 |
| Hong-Kong | 36,000 | 29,000 | 4,500 |
| | 101,000 | 74,000 | 6,200 bales |
| | 175,000 bales. | | |

The local market is quiet but steady and rates are unchanged.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The market is quiet with a little forward business doing.

IRON AND STEEL.—The market for ready goods is teady, but as dealers are full they are buying only very sparingly for forward shipment.

SPELTER is quiet with a small business reported.

PIGLEAD and QUICKSILVER are dull with nothing doing.

COALS.

The market has been very quiet during the week, and beyond sales of some retail lots of Bengal Coal at our quotations there is nothing of importance to report. For forward delivery importers are asking quite 8 annas per ton more than buyers are prepared to pay, this difference being due to scarcity of tonnage. We quote as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cardiff..... | Rs. 16-8 | Per ton. |
| Davidson's West Hartley. Rs. | 13-8 | do |
| South Yorkshire ..... Rs. | 13-8 | do |
| Desherghar..... Rs. | 11-8 | do |
| Seebpore..... Rs. | 11-4 | do |
| Jardine's Navigation ... Rs. | 10-12 | do |
| Heiliger's Anthracite..... Rs. | 10-12 | do |
| Raneegung ..... Rs. | 9-4 | do |

SHARES.

The market is quiet but steady and Mill shares especially are quiet on account of rise in cotton. Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,370. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad-Prantej have improved to Rs. 525. Tapti Valley have changed hands at Rs 405, Ahmedabad-Dholkas are unchanged at Rs. 100. In Press companies, Mofussils are unchanged at Rs. 570, New Bears at Rs. 510, Indian Cotton at Rs. 143 3/4, Volkarts at Rs. 1,100. In miscellaneous list, Alcocks are quiet at Rs. 295. Badham Piles at Rs. 154 C.-D. Bombay-Burmahs are steady at Rs. 8,600, Quarter shares at Rs. 2,200. Bombay Flours have changed hands at Rs. 675. Bombay Ice are unchanged at Rs. 43. Kemps are quiet at Rs. 230. Treacherr have declined to Rs. 610 C.-D. Marcks are steady at Rs. 142, Phillips are steady at Rs. 50 to Rs. 51. Port Cannings are quiet at Rs. 445, Bombay Telephones are unchanged at Rs. 29. In Mill companies, Alliance have declined to Rs. 325, Bombay Cotton are quiet at Rs. 600, Bombay United at Rs. 475. Central Indias have declined to Rs. 1,855, Connaughts to Rs. 550 Colaba Land and Mill shares have ruled at and about Rs. 700, Coorla have changed hands at Rs. 785. Currimbhai have declined to Rs. 810, Davids have remained unchanged at Rs. 40, Empress have declined to Rs. 375, Framji Petits have changed hands at Rs. 1,000, Hindustans have declined to Rs. 580, Howard and Bullough to Rs. 550. Indian Manufacturing are quiet at Rs. 750 James Greaves are quiet at Rs. 475. Jamsheds have ruled at and about Rs. 210. Jewraj Baloos are unchanged at Rs 420. Jubilees are quiet at Rs. 520. Khatau Makanjis are unchanged at Rs. 530. Leopolds after touching Rs. 110 have declined and Rs. 105. Lakhmidas have declined to Rs. 550. Madras United have changed hands at Rs. 475. Manokji Petits after touching Rs. 2,680 have again improved to Rs. 2,750. Morarji's are unchanged at Rs. 2,180. Sholabpurs at Rs. 2,625. New Great Eastern are quiet at Rs. 220. Queens have declined to Rs. 860. Ripons are quiet at Rs. 800. Southern Maharathas have changed hands at Rs. 207 1/2. Standards are quiet at Rs. 740. Swadeshis are steady at Rs. 1,335. Western Indias have declined at Rs. 580. Kohinoors have changed hands at Rs. 630, to Rs. 625. Laxmi Cotton have declined to Rs. 1,225. Centuries have improved to Rs. 1,700, Textiles to Rs. 1,020, Tricumdas have improved to Rs. 750. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, June 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Liverpool Cotton Market closed..... | easier |
| Surats ..... | steady |
| Good Bhowngger ..... | 1 12-32 |
| The Manchester Market has been ..... | firm |
| 2 1/2 per cent Consols..... | 89 1/2 |
| 2½ per cent Reduced..... | 107 |
| 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Export ..... | 65 15/16 |
| 3 1/2 per cent ..... | 26 9/16 |

Bar silver about £300,000 has been paid into the Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—

Total Bullion, £31,200,000 Increase £400,000
Public Deposits, £11,600,000 Decrease £100,000
Other Deposits, £41,600,000 Increase £1,300,000
Govt. Securities, £15,700,000 unchanged
Other securities, £28,100,000 Increase £1,500,000
Notes and Gold, £29,300,000 Decrease £300,000
The Banks Reserve is 50 per cent. of the Liabilities.

At a meeting of the Select Committee of the House of Lords, presided over by the Earl of Camperdown, which is considering the schemes for the supply of cheap electric power in London before Parliament, at the outset of the proceedings Mr Balfour Browne, K.C., asked leave to correct Monday's minutes. "It is a point," he said, "which affects the honour of my learned friend, Mr. Freeman. I said that he roared as gentle as a 'sucking dove,' but they have got it 'sucking pig' on the notes." Leave was given, and the committee proceeded to

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.


[illegible] authenticated by the name and address of the sender] is Rs. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.


EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BARHAM—May 6, at Maeonnium, Loughborough, wife of C M Barham, Chaplain Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BULLARD—CRISP—May 10, at Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, E J, son of the late Sir H Bullard, M P, to Eleanor Howes, daughter of F Crisp.

FISHER—HAMMICK—May 9, in Salisbury Cathedral E N Fisher, captain, the Manchester Regt, to Georgina Mary, daughter of W M Hammick.

GIBBS—HOULDSWORTH—May 9, at St Andrew's Wells Street, Oxford, son of the Hon A Gibbs, MP, to Lillie Caroline, daughter of the Rev W T Houldsworth.

GORELLO—TREGARNE—May 6, at the Carmelite Church, San Remo, Italy, Count E Gorello, of Belloudino, Alessandria, Italy, to Agnes, daughter of Col Tregarne.

GUNNING—BARTLETT—May 9, at St Mary's Church, Little Houghton, the Rev H W M Gunning, rector of Abington, Northampton, to Gertrude Alga daughter of Canon and Mrs Bartlett.

STOPFORD—CHURCH—April 26, at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, the Hon J N Stopford, to Cicely Mary, daughter of the late J C Birch and Viscountess Barrington.

THACKERAY—IRE—May 13, at St George's, Hanover Square, H St J Thackeray, examiner in the Education Dept, to Lucy Elizabeth, daughter of the late Major A Orr, R A.

TYRON—BROMLEY—May 9, at Stoke Church, C R, son of the late Admiral H Tyron, to Esther, daughter of the late Sir H Bromley, Bart

DEATHS.

BOVILL—May 15, at Whitworth Road, South Norwood, Major G E Bovill, late Royal Scots and Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, aged 61.

BRIDGE—May 9, at Saxham, Pittville, Cheltenham, Lieut-Col J Bridge, formerly of the 39th and 58th Regts, aged 87.

BULLEN SMITH—May 11, at Nevil Street, C Bullen Smith, son of the late J R Bullen Smith, Esq, C S I

DREYFUS-POET—May 7, at West Cliff, Scarborough, I of W, E Y H Davenport late captain 47th Regt and 3rd batt Royal Sussex Regt

DREW—May 10, at Longham House, Wimborne, Major-Gen F B Drew, C B late of the 14th West Yorkshire Regt, aged 80

GALLWEY—May 10, at Eastbourne, Alicia Dorinda Le Fanu wife of Lieut-Gen Sir T L Gallwey K C M G, Col-Com Royal Eng, aged 75

SAMUELSON—May 10, at Prince's Gate, the Right Hon Sir B Samuelson, 1st Bart, P C, F R S, aged 84.

SANFORD—May 9, at Sunismore Gardens, Col H A Sanford, aged 85.

SANKEY—May 11, at Brighton, Commander E R Sankey, R N retired, son of the late Rev P Maunics, and the late Mrs Helen Sankey, and grandson of the late Sir R Filmer, eighth baronet, aged 68

SIDDONS—May 13, in London, F G Brandon, son of Mr and Mrs F G Siddons, of Calcutta, aged 32

WHITE—May 9, at Carlton Hill, C White, lieutenant-colonel Royal Army Medical Corps retired pay C W of Sudbury, aged 64.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MENESSE—June 2, at Middle Colaba, Windy Hall, near Post Office, Eduljee Merwanjee Menesse, father-in-law of late Mr. Hormusjee Navrojee Cooper, funeral this morning at 8-30 a.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

PRICE—May 11, at Naini Tal, the infant child of S S F Price, A S V O, and Mrs Price, aged 10 months.


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Gout, Gravel, Constipation or any disease caused by uratic deposits

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Price Rs. 2 per bottle.

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THE BOMBAY CHEMISTS,

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 34m. High water, 11-49m., 11-2a. Low water, 4-53m., 5-41a.

Association Football: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Y.M.C.A.

SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS LONDON.—The elections of Mr. Sohrab Framjee Bharoocha and Mr. Vicanjee Arbeshir Taraporwalla of the firm of Mr. Shapoorji N. Chandabhoy F.R.I.B.A., as members of the Society of Architects London, have been announced in the recent number of the Society's journal.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo' Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimano, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per extra s. s. Sultan will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a.m. on Monday the 5th June Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following animals have been presented to the Zoological collection:—3 Leopards (Felis pardus) and 1 Hyaena (Hyaena striata) by Mr. R. C. Burke, Administrator Sangli State; 1 Hyaena (Hyaena striata) by Messrs Cowasji Dinshaw and Brothers; 1 Black Lemur (Lemur Macaco) and 1 Mangoose Lemur (Lemur Mangoz) by Mr. G. Service; 3 Chapiain crows (corvus capellanus) by Dr. Lionel Esdon from Eso, Persian Gulf; and 1 Malbrauck monkey (Macacus Cynosurus) by Mr. E. J. S. Shrewsbury.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Victoria String Band will play the following programme of music at Messrs. Wm. B. Green and Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant, this evening, during dinner hours:—

March..... H I M ..... Myddleton
Overture ..... Ein Maglo Ein Mithag Ela ..... Aben Ain Weis ..... Supre
Valse ..... Mascota Adore ..... Dudley Roy
Selection ..... Les Huguenots ..... Meyerbeer
March ..... Under Freedom's Flag ..... Nowo sloko
Mazurka ..... La Paris D'Oleat ..... V Alan
Valse ..... Jours ..... G Dupres
Cake Walk..... The Passing on Regime ..... A Preser

PAYING OFF AN OLD SCORE.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup disposed of a case in which Inspector Moore charged seven accused, who belaboured him with their sticks, inflicting serious injuries on his head and other parts of the body. The police appeared on the scene, arrested the assailants and conveyed the injured

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## "BOMBAY GAZETTE" SPECIAL.

THE
# ROMANCE OF RACING:

8 Graphic Articles by

E. H. COOPER
(Author of 'Mr. Blake of Newmarket," "The Monk Wins,' and other racing novels.)
FREDERICK ADYE
(Author of "Horse Breeding and Management," "The Queen of the Moor," &c.)
E. W. F. CASTLEMAN
(Amateur Jockey, Owner, and Trainer.)
H. R. SARGENT
(Author of "Thoughts upon Sport," "Sport, a National Benefactor," &c.)

FIRST APPEARED IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OF MAY 22.
SECOND APPEARED ON MAY, 29TH.
THIRD WILL APPEAR ON JUNE 5TH.

## THE TURF AND ITS CHIEF CHARACTERISTICS.

TO meet the demand for high class articles on the Turf, made by the general public as apart from the racing-man, we have arranged for a series of anecdotal and informing contributions These are concerned with anecdote and reminiscence rather than with racing form, and emphatically deprecate that type of gambling which has attached itself to the noblest of sports. The following programme shows the open, healthy nature of the series, and the authors' names are guarantees of thoroughly popular and high-class treatment.

PROGRAMME.

1. The Jockey Club—How it is Managed, and how it Manages Racing by .....Frederick Adye
2. A Consorama of the Turf (Professional Racing Folk), by.....E. H. Cooper
3. Racehorses and their Owners...by Frederick Adye
4. Trainers and Jockeys—Some Reminiscences by.....E. W. F. Castleman
5. The Sportsman—The Man who Loves Racing, by .....E. H. Cooper
6. The Gambler—Showing the Evil results of the excitement of Betting on the Course, by.....E. H. Cooper
7. Steeplechasing and Steeplechasers .....by H. R. Sargent

By one who has seen many great Races and knows the foremost riders of the day.

8. Racing as a National Sport.....by Frederick Adye


**WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,**
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
RAFFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLAH, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED


## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Auchencraig, 2513 tons, Captain M B Reid arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 22nd May, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lama, 960 tons, Captain D L Nielson, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Schonfels, 3708 tons, Captain J Denker, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen, via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nadir, 2011 tons, Captain J Collier, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and duty paid salt.

THE steamer Clydesdale, 2295 tons, Captain A Lundberg arrived in harbour yesterday from London 29th April, with a general cargo and two passengers.

The Merchant Service Guild have received a reply—marked "confidential"—from the Prime Minister in regard to their representations on the additional responsibilities which are to be thrust upon Merchant Captains by the Aliens Bill. Mr Leverton Harris, M.P. expresses his obligations to the Guild for drawing his attention to the Aliens Bill in its relations to Captains in the Mercantile Marine. He considers that the point his attention has been drawn to must not be lost sight of and he will be very glad to assist in any way he can at the right moment when the Bill is in Committee. Sir Elliot Lees, Bart, M.P., says he will certainly consider the points the Guild raise if, without risking the passing of the Bill the duties of shipmasters under its provisions can be rendered less arduous, Sir Elliot says he will be very pleased to co operate. He agrees with the Guild that the large percentage of foreigners in our Merchant Service is a matter for very grave consideration. Sir Elliott has for some years given to the Guild valuable and appreciated assistance in the House of Commons in obtaining facilities for mariners to record their votes. In a recent letter to the Guild on this subject Sir Elliott informs them that he is balloting weekly for a Resolutions. Should he fail to obtain a night he will not if anything can be done in view of the unanimous feeling shown last session in favour of the Resolution passed by the House.

### ARRIVALS.

| June | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Peninsular s ..... | Palmer..... | Aden May 28 |
| | Auchencraig s..... | Reid ..... | Calcutta May 22 |
| | Clydesdale s ..... | Lundberg..... | London April 29 |

### DEPARTURES.

| June | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Trieste s ..... | Mistrorigo ... | Trieste via Karachi |
| | Lama s..... | Nielson..... | Karachi |
| | H M S Sphinx ..... | Bowman ..... | Muscat |
| | Nadir s..... | Collier ..... | Calcutta &c |
| | Schonfels s ..... | Denker..... | Hamburg via K'chi |

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Peninsular for Aden
" Warora for Rangoon &c
" Scindia for Calcutta &c

### MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

| May | Vessel. | From |
|---|---|---|
| 26 | Florida ..... | Pondicherry |
| 31 | Wardha ..... | Bombay |
| 26 | Waroonga ..... | Rangoon |
| 25 | Clan Farquhar..... | Coast |
| 31 | Zamania..... | Rangoon |

### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 1.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia arrived here from Bombay this evening.

SUEZ, MAY 31.

The P and O Co's steamer Palawan arrived here from Colombo this morning.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The Clan Ogilvy arrived here on the evening of 30th ultimo.

The Florio and Rubattino Company's steamer R Rubattino which left Bombay on the 15th May arrived at Naples on the 1st instant at 10 a.m.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Sydney from Bombay arrived at Marseilles on Thursday the 1st instant at 7 p.m.

## THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

General rain has fallen in Burma and a few light scattered showers elsewhere. Akyab reports 3 inches of rain, Toungoo 2 1/2 inches, Maymyo 2 inches, Moulmein, Rangoon, Bassein and Thyetmyo 1 1/2 inches, Bhamo and Falsepoint 1 inch, Jessore, Shillong and Allahabad 1/2 an inch. General rain is again likely in Burma and rain is possible north of the East Coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 2ND OF JUNE.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased almost everywhere, the fall having been brisk in some few places. The barometer is in considerable excess of normal along the coast from Karwar to Bombay and also in Gujarat.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly over the greater part of the country and the force has been strong at Karachi, Jamnagar, Dwarka, Akola, Poona Aurangabad, Sholapur and Belgaum.

Temperature.—The maximum is 5° to 9° in excess of normal at Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Bijapur, Belgaum, Bangalore Masulipatam and Madras, and the minimum 6° to 11° at Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Godra and Ahmednagar respectively. The highest temperature in the shade was 118° at Jacobabad and the lowest 68° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in several places.

Rain in light or moderate showers fell at Allahabad, Nagpur, Bombay and Mangalore,

Weather.—Steep gradients prevail over nearly the whole country but weather remains generally fine and settled. Local rain is likely in the extreme south.

The mail steamer "Peninsular" left Aden on the 28th May and reports having experienced up to longitude 54° E. light easterly and south-easterly winds, thence to longitude 58° E, moderate to gentle south-westerly winds, moderate south-west sea and swell, thence to her arrival in port this morning light north-westerly winds and fine weather throughout.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

## DIVINE SERVICE.

SUNDAY, AFTER ROGENSION, JUNE 4.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Merbecke
Hymns—30, 315, 330 and 391.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Chants
Anthem—
Hymns—147, 304 and 307
Collections for—C H School
Daily Matins at 8-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7-45 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, (Waverley Road.)

8 a.m.—United Service (St Andrew's Church)
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Hymns—314, 257 and 454.
Psalm—121, Tune, French.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH, (Frere Road.)

6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Matins.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist with Hymns.
6 p.m.—Evensong Preacher, Rev Father Moore.
Alms for Church Expenses.

WESLEYAN CHURCH
Colaba Causeway.

8 a.m.—Parade Service—Preacher—Rev C Ryder Smith B A.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Preacher—Rev C Ryder Smith B A.
4-30 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-40 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.
7-30 to 9-30 p.m.—Social Hour.
(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.
9-30 a.m.—Preacher—Rev A J Reynell
6 p.m.—Preacher—Rev. A J Reynell
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, (Church of Scotland.)

8 a.m.—Joint Morning Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service
Psalm—6—Tune 144.
Hymn—167.
Hymn—234.
Hymn—7.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
There will be no Service.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague Attacks | Deaths | Deaths from all Causes |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ... | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri..... | 14 | 12 | 25 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Kamathipura, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ..... | 15 | 13 | 19 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi ..... | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Sadee, Byculla and 1st Nagpada..... | 3 | 6 | 35 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion ... | 3 | 5 | 13 |
| G Mahim and Worli ..... | 7 | 2 | 8 |
| Water Division ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| North-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals ..... | 0 | 3 | 14 |
| Total..... | 30 | 43 | 124 |
| Total plague deaths to date... | 229,037 | | 246,711 |
| Same date last year ..... | 13 | 14 | 73 |

SMALL-POX.

| Attacks. | Deaths. |
|---|---|
| 2 | 3 |

For the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor, the land originally taken up by the Collector was approximately 3'900 acres, whereas the area now required to prevent any crowding of the various buildings is about 5 1-2 acres. The Collector has accordingly been requested to submit, at a very early date, in communication with the Surgeon-General, a Notification under the Land Acquisition Act for the acquisition of the additional extent of land required. The Notification will provide for the immediate acquisition of the land.


BLUTHNER'S
PIANOS ARE IDEAL
# PIANOFORTES.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES must not be classed with the productions by makers who are keen in the battle-royal of competition as to who could produce an inferior Piano at the smallest possible cost. Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER has secured the World's Highest honours by dint of energy and determination to perfect his productions and to construct Musical Instruments in accordance with the most approved modern standards and requirements worthy of the name of Pianoforte and to sell them at a moderate price which, compared with public waste of money on worthless articles, is not an excessive sum. The Bluthner Pianofortes are the only Instruments which will help to radically change one's whole life in the matter of Music in a few days. The mysterious secret of their wonderful success and their wonderful influence on Musical people is their marvellous Brilliancy, Sweetness and sympathy in Tone. The actions of the Bluthner Pianofortes being soft, easy and uniform, have the effect of rousing the pupil and the musician from careless interest to the highest possible attainment which natural ability warrants. They are the only Pianos, specially built for India, possessing soulful music in every string. All musicians regard the time when they started using a Bluthner Pianoforte as the best days of their lives.

SOLE AGENTS,
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.


NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.


# The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1905.


## CENTRAL AFRICA.

To those persons, and they are many, who believe that the inhabitants of the heart of Central Africa are ignorant savages, pure and simple, the dictum of Viscount Mountmorres, who traversed all that region, will come as a pleasant surprise. In an interesting paper read by this traveller at the Society of Arts on the 10th of last month and illustrated by many photographs he dwelt on the high degrees of civilisation to be found among many of the races who have never yet been brought in contact with the white man. It may be a blow to those who assume that the only true civilisation has been the work of the white races to find that an absolutely indigenous civilisation exists among people long considered outside the pale. Viscount Mountmorres entered Africa on the West, went up the Congo as far as the Ubangi, and then by that river to the fifth parallel of north latitude, travelled overland in a semi-circular direction until he met the Congo again and went to Stanley Falls. From there he struck East to Uganda, and returned down the Aruwimi and the Ituri rivers once more to the Congo, crossed it and returned by the line of the Equator to the coast. That part of his journey between the Ubangi and the Ituri had never been visited by a white man before. He met with many tribes, finding those of the mountains, plains and forests differing much from each other. Most of the natives of Central Africa appeared to be singularly careful of their appearance, and most cleanly in their habits. There were exceptions, such as the Congo people who are too indolent to trouble, but an energetic chief sometimes takes his village and his tribe in hand, as Mwangi, a friend of the traveller's did, and a photograph of the improvements he made was there to attest the success of his efforts. These Congo people sit about at their ease a good deal, waiting for nature to supply their needs, the women plant bananas; the fruit grows, ripens and practically drops into their laps. There is no work to get through beyond providing themselves a shelter against the rainy season. The chiefs have odd fancies. One got himself up as like Britannia as possible and was so named. He carries a spear and never forgets to strike the attitude of the lady whose costume he adopts. There are many strange practices among the various tribes, some not only unmeaning but uncomfortable, such as that which condemns women, when they are eligible for the married state, to wear an enormous brass or copper collar, weighing many pounds. This is forged on the girl's neck with much ceremony, and she may never take it off again. Day and night she must wear it, a special hollowed out pillow is devised to rest the head, and to leave the collar free. It may cause bad abscesses on the wearer, but she has to endure the discomfort. It gives, says Viscount Mountmorres, a peculiarly graceful and dignified carriage, so there are compensations. Among this Dongo race, the women also wear crowds of brass bracelets, carefully graduated, the smallest weigh at least a pound and a quarter, the largest as much as three pounds. The brass is all imported and there must be an immense quantity of it in the form of arm-rings among this tribe, having probably passed slowly through hundreds of hands before it got to Dongoland. One brass collar was estimated to contain 6,000 rods of metal and would thus cost £20. The women carry a fortune on their necks and arms, and a man's fortune may be guessed by the number of his wives A rich man buys wives, and if he gets poor he just sells them.

Caste exists only among the Dongos; there are the labourers, the manufacturers, who work in metal, make pottery and cloth, and the warriors who carry 9 feet long spears and throw them well. They are armed with long-handled knives in scabbards, and buffalo hide shields, which protect their back and spear arm. Their arts and manufactures are well-developed. There was a disquieting story rife that the only white man who had been recently to Dongo had been killed and eaten, and he was a missionary, but the hearty reception accorded to Lord Mountmorres allayed his doubts as to the tribe's hospitality. The Dongos trade rationally, understanding exchange laws well. Their construction of houses is on artistic lines and carved wood is largely used. It is very evident that cannibalism was not exactly an archaic custom, for the heads of the human beings who had been recently eaten were still visible, half-buried. If a specially good meal of this kind is served the head is half-buried that the sight of it may recall the pleasure of the dinner. However, the tribe was self-denying in the matter of the Viscount, though an old Dongo confided to him that a white man was better to eat than a black one. In going down the river through the country of the Dougos, crowds used to come to have a look, to cheer and to help Paddlers volunteered and were most keen to assist in navigating the river, insisting on doing the work themselves for the white man and turning out his own boat-men. The intention was excellent, but as the transfer of labour was done with considerable energy, danger of swamp was imminent. The Sango tribe [illegible] sort to be met with, and their plan in regard to [illegible] their villages is to let one end fall to ru[illegible] and build at the other, the consequence being a [illegible] moving forward. It seemed as if this arrangement made for health, for the Sangos are fine in physique and the children very healthy in contrast to most of the Central African children, who are painfully rickety. The villages are built absolutely symmetrically, strongly and well, and at an astoundingly rapid pace. In four days spent by the traveller here, they had built three streets. The people of the Upper Ubangi, the Banziri, are the most artistic of the Central African races They build bee-hive shaped huts more a less decorated. The men wear their hair in fine plaits into which the smallest beads they can get are woven. The favourite colours are red and blue, and they are so plaited in as to form a cap with [illegible] they adore colour, light and gaudy. A [illegible] delights in being covered all over with bright red cloth. Their bee-hive huts are not built in streets, but are scattered about and surrounded with trees, with wide spaces between, and well-kept paths leading to them through the grass. Once among the Banza tribe, the density of the population is striking: village after village with plantations are met on the river banks in unbroken succession, extending as far inland as the eye can reach. The people live on fish and field crops. Game has been driven too far by this human encroachment to be attainable, and the men are no longer hunters. They are town dwellers and show considerable skill in iron and copper working, in forging chased and fretted knives, inlaying the handles with lizard skin. They turn out true objects of art, with the roughest tools, a large stone for anvil and a small one for hammer, and cut the red-hot iron with a soft iron instrument. Seeing that the white visitor was interested in the forge work at one village, the Chief politely ordered all the forges to make patterns of spears and knives. The visit lasted little more than one day and two nights, and the forges went merrily all the time, the noise being deafening. The total out-put presented to the departing guest, as then made, comprised 52 knives with large and beautifully ornamented handles, and 36 spears, inlaid and carved. White people, Lord Mountmorres says, could not possibly have done this or half of it with the Banza primitive appliances.

The aya people, next door to the Banza on the river, are skilful fishers, ingenious in their catching arrangements; they make lobster pots identical with English ones, without any western teaching. Most of those people tattoo themselves and the designs are beautifully carried out, many being very like conventional patterns taught in European art schools. The process is both long and painful, the medicine man pays periodical visits, gashes the skin, fills the place with a fibre paste and sews the wound over it; he does this successively in the required patterns for all who are ready for tattooing and passes on to the next village, returning again to complete the work. The Chief of Bays, the capital of this tribe, is a most enlightened personage and his town is kept extraordinarily clean. He dresses in European fashion and has introduced many European customs. In front of all the houses is a day shelter where the men sit and smoke and talk during the large leisure they enjoy. They are really energetic and industrious, but their tasks once over, they retire to this picturesque place which is thatched with grass and made ornamental with many cute devices. The Chief went off to a white post for a month, watched bricks being made, came home and started his people at the same useful task and finally built a brick house in which he receives all his guests. The Baya maintain a creche for the younger children of each group or ward. It is so made that the young people cannot come to harm and the mothers go to see them in the intervals of their work. They also have a maternity home in each of the villages making up the town of Baya, and these two prudently conceived institutions work out probably in that density of population which Viscount Mountmorres observed. Why they keep their fowls and pigeons in singularly high houses that the nightly flight to roost was a difficult enterprise he could not discover. This traveller spent so pleasant a time among these Central Africans that he regretted leaving the Ubangi and its charming people. He had been very ill part of the time and they took the greatest care of him; the Chief, with whom he had been when struck down by the heat, never leaving him for a moment until he was well, and then only when the final farewell was said. It is pleasant to know that nearly every one of these tribes who, seven or eight years ago, were apparently determined enemies of the white man, are now on terms of friendship with him. Intelligence and adaptibility are prominent qualities among them, and they have certainly won the sympathies of viscount Mountmorres who has shown himself an accomplished traveller and ethnologist.

THE NAVAL BATTLE.

As the Japanese official report says, it will be some days yet before we can hope to receive anything like a consecutive account of the great naval battle, but it is clear that many lives were lost and that, although the Baltic Fleet has been practically wiped out, the Japanese ships have been little, if at all, damaged. At all events, they lost no ships in the great battle and the list of casualties to their fleet they publish to day has reference to incidents which occurred long before the two fleets got to close quarters. Of the ships they have lost since the Baltic Fleet set out, the battleship Yushima, armoured cruiser Asama and protected cruiser Takasago are all of real account. They were all English-built ships and well-found. The Akatsuki and Inayatori were destroyers, the former built at Elswick, the latter at Yokohama and the Atago was a coast defence gunboat of small size, also built in Yokohama. Three of the losses were incurred before the close of last year. The casualties to the Yushima, Asama and Akatsuki occurred within a brief period of the battle and it was wise not to advertise the loss.

THE FAMILIES OF COMBATANTS.

In the Russo-Japanese War a problem presents itself which will demand solution in all future wars, the subsistence and lodging of the families of more combatants in the field. The problem is the difficult of solution since the armies in the present war include more men taken suddenly from civil life and more men who are married and have families than is usually the case. The Russian administration has paid special attention to this question, writes "L'Energie Française." For the families of officers she provides allocations stopped from the pay of the officer, amounting to at least a third. For the families of troopers the communes are obliged to furnish a lodging with firing, if the family has no home, and allocations in money or in kind, representing a certain quantity of flour, meat and salt per month for each individual, whatever his age. These measures have caused grumbling on the part of the commune; as, in Russia, mobilisation is by communes and successively in each region, not taking the younger men in the whole territory, but according as soldiers are wanted, recruiting them from each district, it follows that the communes that have been most stripped of men, by the departure of reservists, for the war, are still further impoverished by the payment of allocations to their families. They ask then that the State should take over this expenditure; and this is what will probably be done. If for the present, the communes continue to indemnify the families of combatants, they will be afterwards reimbursed by the State for payments made in the general interests of the country.

THE REFORMATORY SCHOOL AT YERROWDA.

THE annual report of the Reformatory School at Yerrowda for the year 1904 is distinctly pleasant reading, for in every page there are evidences of a desire to treat these juvenile offenders against the law less as criminals than as school-boys, and the result of the experiment has from the point of view of the jail official proved eminently satisfactory. There were 224 boys in the Reformatory on the 1st January 1904. Of these, 3 were Native Christians, 56 Mahomedans, 9 Brahmins, 27 low-castes and 80 Hindus. In regard to low caste boys it is satisfactory to note that there was a marked decrease, but on the other hand Brahmin boys show an increase, though not a very great one. Bombay City, it is interesting to note, furnished a large quota of the boys who were ordered to be incarcerated for three years, the shortest period in a reformatory. The general behaviour of the boys is reported to have been good on the whole, while school offences were few and far between. Twenty-seven boys were discharged during the year, of whom [illegible] left [illegible] boy, 3 blacksmith's work, [illegible] painting and varnishing, and 11 gardening; these, however, only 7 are following the trade learnt in school, while 15 are occupied in other industries. This suggests that more attention might, when possible, be paid to a boy's inclination as regards the trade he would like to learn. The reports received of the boys discharged in the three years preceding 1904 were slightly better than in the previous year, only 2 being re-convicted and 2 earning a bad character. Much of the good progress made in winning these juveniles back to the path of honesty and moral rectitude may be traced to the kindly interest taken in them by Major J. Jackson I.M.S., and the late Captain G. C. Laing, I.M.S.

ANOTHER TOOL THEN INVENTION.

THE Sheffield Steel Makers, Limited, the inventors of "Unor" tool steel will shortly place upon the market another remarkable invention, which is likely to arouse considerable curiosity. The material in question is a water-hardening tool steel, capable of maintaining a keen cutting edge longer than anything of the kind hitherto produced. Some pocket knives made of this material were recently submitted to a severe test. The blades were whetted up to carry a razor edge, which was tested by shaving the hair from the arm of the gentleman who made the experiment. A large piece of red wood was then brought in, and an unmerciful slashing was entered upon with the small blade. Large knots were encountered in the course of the experiment, and everything that could be thought of to test the durability of the blade was done. Had the blade been composed of ordinary steel, a few cuts upon the wood that was used would have brought it to the semblance of a saw. But on the knife being retested the edge was exactly as at the outset of the experiment and would have served for the process of shaving. The steel to all appearance, according to experts, is in itself a paradox. Notwithstanding the fact that it is hard enough to cut glass, it will bend easily. The blade was laid over the edge of an office table, and when hammered with a steel bar, it was bent to an angle of sixty degrees without breaking. After this the blade was broken in half, and the broken pieces cut glass with the greatest of ease. Every user of steel knows that glass hardness in steel invariably means also brittleness, but this quality has been quite avoided in the case of this new tool steel. This steel is particularly intended for the manufacture of razors, pocket cutlery, circular saws, and tools in general, where it is essential that a keen cutting edge should be maintained for the longest possible time. A great number of tests have been made, revealing the astonishing cutting and staying power of this material. Files which have been made from it have been found to wear four times as long as tools made from other kinds of steel. We understand that the new material will be placed upon the market in July.

H. M. S. SPHINX, Commander W. S. Bowman sailed yesterday for Muscat.

THE P. and O. s.s. Chusan with China mail expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. on Monday next.

MR. J. B. LESLIE ROGERS has been appointed Secretary to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, in succession to Mr. F. Noel-Paton.

THE tactics which Mian Gul is following in his efforts to oust his brother from the Nawabship of Dir are calculated to cause some anxiety to Government. He has directed his levies upon a line which will lead almost direct to the town of Dir, and has carefully avoided any demonstration on the Panjkora River in the neighbourhood of Sado, the first levy post north-west of Chakdarrah. In this way, perhaps, he hopes to avoid any conflict with the Movable Column which is being concentrated at the latter place. The capture of Janbatai, well to the north, and the occupation of the Maidan Valley, will enable Mian Gul to threaten Dir town, and the Nawab will have closely to watch the entrance of the Barani Nullah, which leads eastwards from Janbatai, otherwise he may be surprised by an attack on his capital. We have not yet heard the strength of his forces, but he has probably collected a large number of levies at Dir itself.

As was stated some time ago, writes the "Pioneer," the single line of railway between Lahore and Amritsar has proved quite unequal to carrying the through traffic southwards from the Punjab, in addition to the very heavy local traffic between the two cities. The maximum number of trains that can be run daily each way cannot meet the full requirements for passengers and goods, and it has been found necessary to double this section of the North-West Railway system. Work was begun during the past cold weather and has made substantial progress, promising the completion and opening of the second line of rails by the 1st September, if as expected the girders for the bridges arrive in time from England. The 34th Pioneers were employed on the platelaying until they were ordered into the Kangra Valley after the earthquake, and they practically finished the work, doing it in a most satisfactory manner. The additional facilities afforded by the double line will allow of an increase in the number of trains between Lahore and Amritsar, which is likely to lead to a corresponding expansion in the volume of traffic. The local train services will be considerably improved both in respect of punctuality and convenience.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will take place in the autumn between Captain Claude Lumsden Norman, Q. O. Corps of Guides, younger son of the late Field Marshal Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., C.I.E., and of Lady Norman and Margaret, the only daughter of Sir Alfred and Lady Reynolds, of Digswell, Herts.

THE "Standard" gives prominence to the following statement:—We understand on authority that if a working agreement is reached by Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour, the Government will next year carry a Redistribution Bill and dissolve Parliament. Obstruction that threatened the passage of the measure would be met by the necessary force at the command of the House.

ANOTHER feather in the cap of those much-wronged victims of misguided officialism, the Volunteers. At the Cookery and Food Exhibition at the Albert Hall a special cookery competition was held for representatives of the Army. Among seventeen entries there was only one from a Volunteer regiment, yet it was they who gained premier honours, with twenty-three marks more than the next placed competitors. To some the affair might seem to smack of triviality, but the connection between good cookery and general efficiency is not to be overlooked. The bearing of Tommy's health upon Tommy's fighting value is beginning to be more and more realised, and we are learning to study his digestion almost as carefully as his drill. This victory of the stewpan is none the less a real one for the pacific if not prosaic surroundings in which it was won.

THERE is now a prospect of Birmingham getting rid of an unhappy dignity which has burdened it for many years. An American called it the best-governed city in the world. Another American has just acknowledged that Glasgow is the municipality from which most can be learnt. Dr. Robert Crawford, an ex-town councillor of Glasgow, has received an invitation from Mayor Dunne, of Chicago, to visit Chicago as the Corporation's guest, and advise them on municipal control of the various departments. Glasgow is already occupied in teaching the Americans how to run trams painlessly and with profit. It is now implored to teach all the subjects of the civic curriculum. Birmingham never attained these heights. Exit Birmingham with its abhorred glory released from weary shoulders! Enter Glasgow, to teach Chicago how a city should be run—art galleries and all.

NOBODY who has never worn a strait waistcoat or dressed in the height of the fashion can realise what a drawback to a holiday a soldier's uniform may be. We are not surprised to hear a demand on behalf of Private Atkins that he should be allowed to drop into mufti when enjoying his leisure. These but the trappings and the suits of woe, he cries of the adornments wherewithal he is clothed, and asks why on earth he should be compelled to wear them at marriage feasts and jollities of all kinds. The answer is not difficult to find. He suffers for the good of the Army. A soldier in a badly-cut suit, gorgeous tie, and eccentric collar is but a man—a badly-dressed man to boot. As long as he remains in his uniform he is a representative of England's might and an invitation to patriots. Yet there is one cut of Private Atkins's sartorial martyrdom which would give him the holiday comfort to which he is entitled, and at the same time save the Army from disrepute. That way lies through a reform of the undress uniform devised by a stupendously War Office. It is only a little less uncomfortable than the full panoply of arms. Moreover, it is ugly, it is smart, a fact common-sense men—not experts—would find no difficulty in investing for private Atkins an undress which would render him quite [illegible] save the quicklime of military [illegible] from becoming unduly [illegible].

## SITUATION IN EUROPE

AND THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

THE Paris correspondent of the "Times" on May 13, communicated to his paper a summary of a striking article in the 'Revue de Paris' for May 15, by its foreign editor M. Victor Berard.

Discussing the recent incidents connected with William II.'s visit to Tangier, M. Victor Berard, in a study entitled La France et Guillaume II., begins by drawing attention to the connection which in his opinion exists between the German Emperor's policy at Tangier and the recent efforts of French diplomacy at Constantinople to break the monopoly claimed and exercised for the last 15 years by Germany to furnish arms and ammunition for the Turkish Army. The success achieved by M. Constans in this respect and in the extension of the Syrian Railway and the settlement of the quays question terminated in favour of France one of the most steadily pursued diplomatic contests in which France and Germany have for many years been engaged. Now Asiatic Turkey is perhaps the last refuge of that world expansion which William II. had dreamed of for his people. Thwarted in other directions and not least in China by the Japanese victories the Emperor William saw that Turkey alone remained and above all Asia Minor particularly, the future German route to Baghdad.

M. Victor Berard, however, looks upon these incidents as mere episodes in the general question of Franco-German relations. Both countries ardently desire peace, and M. Victor Berard believes that, in spite of the manifold and complicated difficulties attendant upon a serious attempt to compose Franco-German differences, French diplomacy will ultimately succeed in removing them. It is shown out by the way, an interesting suggestion in reading the fact that if Germany has thus far been unable to build the Baghdad line it is not because France and England have stood actively in her way, but merely because the Government of Paris has not wished to place French capital at the service of this German enterprise without having some guarantee that such co-operation would not betray French national interests. But, while, in M. Victor Berard's opinion, it is urgent that all tension by allayed between France and Germany, he thinks that any sign on the part of a French Government of its readiness to espouse one of William II.'s characteristic "causes" or crusades would instantly be repudiated by Frenchmen.

In conclusion, M. Berard bears striking personal testimony to the Emperor's unremitting efforts to entice France into his Continental schemes. During the last 10 years in which I have been professor at the Ecole Superieure de Marine 20 or 30 of my pupils have repeated to me textually the same phrases not dropped from the imperial lips in private intercourse, but uttered with the emphasis of genius in the circle of official presentations. And always the Emperor expounded the imperious reasons necessitating a Franco-German "entente." He was always mute as to the means, but as to the object he was so clear that his most cherished and least pacific hearers were somewhat embarrassed. This object was always a crusade either of the continent against England or of Europe against the United States or against the New Asia. Always against something or someone. William II. undertook to federate the whole of Europe or a part of Europe as a matter of fact—his hatred of England being betrayed almost unconsciously in his most insignificant utterances—Continental Europe. But no one in France, says M. Victor Berard, is disposed to sign agreements against anyone or anything unless it be "le crime turc." France wishes to live in peace with the world for a common ideal of justice and progress.

FRANCE GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

The "Central News" correspondent states that according to information obtained through the German Embassy in Paris the German Government has expressed its desire to treat the Moroccan Question in a conciliatory spirit. Moreover, it is declared, Germany would be glad to give consideration to and discuss upon at the same time various other points touching upon colonial interests in Africa, such as the limitation of the frontier, the question of Customs, &c. A general regulation of these matters and an consolation of the situation of the two nations in Asia Minor would it is said, bring about a complete understanding. With regard to Morocco, it is argued that if such understanding could

# RUSSIA LOSES SIX THOUSAND MEN.

## JAPAN LOSES SIX SHIPS.

## TOGO'S SIGNAL TO HIS MEN.

## JAPANESE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 2.

At the opening of the great battle Admiral Togo signalled: "The destiny of our Empire depends upon this action. You all are expected to do your utmost."

LONDON, JUNE 1.

Reuter (Tokio) says that it is estimated that there were ten thousand men on board the sunken Baltic ships. Of these four thousand were rescued and it is feared most of the remainder perished.

Many bodies are now being washed ashore.

Admiral Foelkersahm was killed in the conning tower of the Oslyabia while directing the squadron on the 27th ult.

The necessity for secrecy no longer existing the Japanese Admiralty acknowledges the following losses:—

The battleship Yashima by a mine on the 15th May 1904, the destroyer Akatsukia on the 17th May 1904, the Asshima on the 17th May 1904, the Hayatori on the 3rd September, the Kasgo on the 6th November and the cruiser Takasago on the 12th December.

The Izumrud has arrived at Vladivostock.

Admiral Togo reports that the total Japanese losses are under eight hundred men.

The Sissoi Veliky, Nakhimoff and Monomach sank on Sunday morning while drifting helplessly near Tsushima. The Japanese cruisers and coasters rescued a thousand men.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The Captain of the Izumrud reports ten casualties. After escaping from the Japanese fleet he made for Vladimir Bay instead of Vladivostock owing to the insufficiency of coal and ran on a reef there in the darkness and so landed his crew and blew up the ship.

The Captain of the torpedo boat Bravy which took 175 of the rescued crew of the Oslabia to Vladivostock reports fourteen casualties. He burned all the ship's wood work owing to his coal giving out.

The following telegram was received by Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Consul in Bombay, yesterday morning, from his Government:—

The eighth report, from Admiral Togo received on the 31st May, says:— The Commander of the Kasuga who returned this afternoon, with the survivors from the Dmitri Donskoi, reports that the Dmitri Donskoi, on the morning of the 29th, opening her Kingston valve, sank, and those on board including survivors from the Oslabia and the destroyer Bouinui landed on the Urlung Island. It appears that the Bouinui took aboard Admiral Rozdestvensky and Staff before the sinking of the Flagship on the afternoon of the 27th May, and also 200 from the Oslabia, but finding navigation difficult, transferred Admiral Rozdestvensky and Staff to the Biedovy, and while running northward met, on the morning of the 28th May, the Dmitri Donskoi, to which all aboard were transferred and the Bouinui sank herself. The Oslabia according to her survivors, had her conning tower struck at first by a straight shot in the battle of the 27th and Admiral Foelkersahm was killed. After a succession of shots she sank about three in the afternoon. Survivors from the Dmitri Donskoi say that they saw two destroyers sink in the thick of battle at noon of the 27th. This, if true, makes five Russian destroyers sunk.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## BRITISH CONGRATULATION TO JAPAN.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

Baron Hayashi asks Reuter to express his gratitude to the British for their congratulations regarding the naval victory which are pouring into the Legation.

## THE BOMB OUTRAGE IN PARIS.

### Twenty Killed.

Twenty were injured in the bomb explosion in Paris.

King Alfonso treated the explosion cheerily and is the object of much sympathy.

Great indignation is felt in Paris and Madrid.

It is believed the outrage was planned in Barcelona.

## HONOURS FOR THE KABUL MISSION.

### Knighthood for Mr. Dane.

The following honours have been bestowed to members of the Kabul Mission:—Mr. Louis Dane becomes a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire, Mr. Dobbs a Companion of the same Order and Captain Brooke becomes a Brevet Major.

## THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

### The Sultan Resists French proposals.

Reuter wires from Tangier that the Sultan has informed M. Taillandier that he is unable to accept the French proposals. The Sultan wishes any reforms, that are introduced, to be with the consent of the Powers and asks the views of each with a view to a Conference.

## THE TEST MATCH.

### Bosanquet's Bowling.

The analysis of the bowling in the test match shows that Bosanquet took eight of the Australian wickets for 107 runs.

## OBITUARY.

Mr. Richards, member for Finsbury, is dead.

Mr. Henry Charles Richards was the only surviving son of Mr. F. Richards, J.P., of West Hill, St. Leonards-on-Sea. He was born [illegible] and educated at the City of London School and the Proprietary School. Gravesend. He [illegible] from [illegible] years as in the City, and then became [illegible] to the Bar, having been [illegible] 1871. He joined the [illegible] Circuit, and was a member of the School Board for the City of London College, [illegible] Member of London on the [illegible] 1885 he contested [illegible] in 1892, 1895, and 1900, and was returned [illegible] a majority of [illegible] over Mr. [illegible] K.C.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

### Lord Lansdowne's Views.

### AN INSTRUMENT OF PEACE.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

At the Conservative Dinner given at the Holborn Restaurant last night, Lord Lansdowne, referring to the the hope expressed by Sir Edward Grey that the Anglo-Japanese agreement would be maintained, said that at no time had there been on either side any question whatever of withdrawal from the Alliance. Our opinion when the time comes, as soon as we must consider the renewal of the agreement, is that the only practical question will be whether it shall be renewed in its present form or whether we should not seek for some means of strengtening and consolidating it. The Alliance, he said, had been a potent instrument of peace and, if possible, we should so modify it that it would not only prevent the spread of conflagration when begun, but provent conflagration altogether. All true lovers of place would welcome such a modification. Never, never was there a moment when the good relations with France were more firmly based and, if the inner history of the anxious months lately passed was ever written, it would show that the understanding with France had greatly mitigated the friction and trouble inevitable when a great war is in progress.

Our alliance with Japan and the agreement with France, his Lordship said, alike had no selfish or aggressive purpose our sole object had been to secure peace and restrict the evils of war.

## THE OAKS.

### Result of the Race.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The following is the result of the race for the Oaks:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cherry Lass | 1 |
| Queen of the Earth | 2 |
| Amitie | 3 |

## THE MONSOON.

### FAVOURABLE AND UNFAVOURABLE SIGNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

This week's meteorological cables from the South Indian Ocean stations show pressure slightly in defec at Zanzibar and the Seychelles and slightly above normal at Mauritius: rain has ceased at Zanzibar and there has been only half an inch with more thunder than usual at Mauritius and amounted to seven inches at the Seychelles. This shows that the gradients are favourable for an advance of the monsoon winds between Mauritius and the Seychelles in their northward progress towards India. The heavy rain at the Seychelles is also an indication that the moisture bearing currents are moving up, but the ceasing of rain at Mauritius coupled with thunder which is usually an indication of the presence of a certain amount of dry air is perhaps not altogether as favourable as could be wished for the monsoon

## THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION.

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

The early burst of the rains in Burma, Assam and Bengal has been welcome to the cultivators in its immediate effects, though it naturally causes fears of an injurious break later on. The crop telegrams for the past week show that the fields are being prepared for the autumn harvest and that sowing has commenced over a wide area. Elsewhere throughout the country, where hot weather conditions still continue, there is little change in the agricultural situation. Scarcity of pasture, fodder and water continues to be complained of in South and Western India. The numbers under relief in the Bombay Presidency have gone up to four thousand and the only feature of importance which is new is some fall in the price of wheat in the markets of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province.

## LAND ACQUISITION IN CALCUTTA.

### REPLY TO TRADES ASSOCIATION.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 2.

The Calcutta Trades Association has received from the Government of India a reply to its representation on the subject of the proposed land acquisition which is now being considered by the Committee of that body. It seems, at present, that Government has no intention of acquiring any other premises than those occupied for the last few years by Mr. Pat Doyle as his private residence and the Office of "Indian Engineering." Other firms, such as Thacker Spink and Co. and Watts and Co. have an occupation of over half a century.

## "GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Burn, Editor of the "Imperial Gazetteer," officiates as Director of Ethnography for India during the absence on leave of Mr. Risley.

Admission to Civil division of Indian Order of Merit is notified of Private Shaikh Rahiman, 117th Mahrattas, for conspicuous bravery at Saifulla Killa Zhob last December, in pursuing and capturing an escaped murderer armed with a loaded rifle who had already wounded him.

Constantinople notifies five days' quarantine against plague on arrivals from Bahrein.

Captain Bromhead, Second Gurkhas, is posted for employment as Assistant Commandant Tushai Hills Military Police.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Indian Army Promotions; Lieutenant-Colonels E. A. Rivett-Carnac and A. E. P. Burn to be Colonels; Major H. F. Tooth, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Second Lieutenants McCuddin, Davis, Dent, Dodd, Ranking, Bagnall, Roe, Palmer, Thompson, Lewis, Ward, Tecky Dill, Stainton, Boyce, Begg, Airy, Hill, Carroll, Hutchins, Burnett and Parsons to be Lieutenants.

Madras hospital assistant M. P. Naidu is permitted to resign the service. Captain L. E. Fagan, Indian Army, is permitted to resign his commission and Major D. G. Marshall, I.M.S., Bengal, to retire.

Surgeon Lieutenant Gravely, Surma Valley Light Horse, to be Surgeon Captain; Second Lieutenant Smith, Third Calcutta Volunteers to be Captain; Mr. R. Shipley, Nilgiri Volunteers, to be Captain: Lieutenant Grey, Hyderabad Volunteers, to be Captain; Captain Dodd, East Coast Volunteers, resigns the commission,

Commander De Berry is to officiate Port Officer, Moulmein, vice Commander Rose granted twelve months leave. Assistant Engineer Newton is to be Engineer Royal Indian Marine.

## MAHARAJA OF BHAVNAGAR SHOOTS A PANTHER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, JUNE 2.

As His Highness Maharaja Sir Bhavsinghji was going out for a ride this morning as usual, a sowar brought the news of having seen a panther crossing the road and entering the Victoria Park which is only half a mile distant from Nilambag, His Highness' residence. His Highness at once proceeded to the park and ascending a hillock fired at the panther. The panther, though wounded, ran away and entered an empty hut close by. His Highness then climbed on a banyan tree and ordered the beaters to [illegible] the panther [illegible] Some of the beaters rashly went too near the hut and three were at the second [illegible] Thereupon the [illegible] was [illegible] at them and [illegible]

## RAILWAY BOARD'S COMING TRATION REPORT.

### A PROSPEROUS YEAR.

### NEW SCHEMES AND EXTENSIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

A most business-like Administration Report for the past year has been to-day issued by the newly-constituted Railway Board. It describes the working of the whole of the railways in India, during the past twelve months and gives full statistics and particulars of events of importance from a railway point of view. 4,868 wagons were added to the rolling stock during the year and 4,376 more are under supply, the coal carried increased by nearly a million tons compared with the previous twelve months and the other traffic expanded proportionately, the result being that for the fifth year in succession there was a surplus after meeting all working expenses and interest charges besides annuity payments for railways purchased by the State. The net result is a clear profit to the State of two hundred and sixty-three lakhs of rupees during the year. The surveys in progress include the following:—(1) by Bengal Nagpur Railway for narrow gauge lines, from Purulia to Banchi, also of Gondiachanda railway with branch to Nagpur; (2) by Bombay Baroda Railway for metre gauge line from Harisi to Jalchal and on narrow gauge from Bodeli to Barwaha; (3) broad gauge extension of Eastern Bengal State Railway from Lalgola to the mouth of the Bhagirathi River, near Ghorria; (4) the final location of metre gauge line from Purbhani to Tatur, connection with Nizam's State Railway; (5) by the North-West Railway broad gauge lines; (a) from that to Parachinar; (b) from Chhibarkana via Mananwala, Nankana, Bulchians, Barala and Samundri to the shortest road; and (c) by Rohilkhund and Kurnaon railway metre gauge line from Sonaripur to Ramnagar Ghat

The Government of India have approved of the proposals of the Kistna District Board for financing the Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway. A concession has been granted for construction by a company of a broad gauge line from Amritsar to Patti (Punjab). A promoter of the Rawalpindi-Murree Railway has been offered a concession for the construction of this line on a narrow gauge. A proposal for the construction of a metre gauge line from Sarai Kala via Abbottabad to Kashmir frontier is still before the Government of India.

Fresh proposals for the construction by private enterprise of extensions of the Dacca State Railway (a) from Mymensingh via Netrobona to Bera Ari with a branch to Gauripur, and (b) from Singhjani via Sherpur to Nalitabari are under consideration.

Projects are also under consideration for (1) a steam tramway from Cawnpore to the left bank of the Jumna, opposite Hamirpur; (2) broad gauge line from Panchkura to Luff Point; (3) extension of Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway from Dholka to Dhamdhuka; (4) steam tramway from Dhamdhuka to Ranpur (Bombay).

A scheme for the extension of the South Indian Railway to Rameswaram and for the canal and harbour at that island was submitted to the Secretary of State, but only the Railway has been sanctioned.

An offer has been extended to all District Boards in India for Government to advance a limited amount towards the construction of feeder railways under specified conditions.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

In spite of the exceptional heat, all the troops have stood the march to Chakdara admirably. There is only one case returned as sick by the Principal Medical Officer.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the formation of a 2nd Military Railway Company. The organisation of the Company will be carried into effect as soon as funds are available.

It has been decided that British soldiers serving in India and who enlisted before April 1st 1902 and who have not yet elected to draw service pay, may be allowed to do so at any time, subject to the regulations in force as to the grant of such pay.

It is satisfactory to note that since the abolition of the garrison classes, the percentage of officers failing in other examinations has been less than under the old conditions.

During the absence of Colonel Park on leave, Colonel Capper will carry on the duties of Deputy Adjutant-General at Army Head-quarters in addition to his work as Director of Military Instruction.

WESTERN COMMAND.

Surgeon-General W. L. Gubbins M. V. O., V. H. S., A. M. S., Principal Medical Officer, Western Command, will be transferred to the Eastern Command on the retirement of Surgeon-General W. F. Burnett on the 21st June.

2nd-Lieutenant E. Jotham, North Staffordshire Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Army, has been posted to the Western Command.

Lieutenant J. Anderson, Indian Medical Service, attached to the 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, has been appointed to be garrison medical charge of the 36th Jacob's Horse, vice Major Whitcombe relieved.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. McCloghry, Indian Medical Service, succeeds Colonel J. P. Greany as Principal Medical Officer Karachi Brigade.

On return from leave Lieutenant C. Hordern, Royal Engineers, is posted to the Military Works Services, Jhansi Brigade.

The Khandala Sanitarium will be closed from the 1st June 1905.

2nd-Lieutenant R. J. B. Yates, North Lancashire Regiment, has been posted to the Northern Command for appointment to the Indian Army.

2nd-Lieutenant H. Norris, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Army, has been posted to the Western Command.

Captain P. C. Douglas, Royal Army Medical Corps, has been granted an extension of one year in his tour of Indian Service.

The following officers have been granted leave out of India:—Lieutenant C. H. Mowbray, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry, for eight months; Lieutenant J. B. Allopp 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment, for four months: Major E. G. R., Whitcombe, Indian Medical Service, Medical Officer, 36th Jacob's Horse, for one year; Lieutenant G. P. Morris, 30th Lancers, for six months; Major F. A. London, 76th Moplah Rifles, for one year; Lieutenant H. H. Dawson, 70th Carnatic Infantry for six months, Major E. C. Thwaytes, Indian Army, for one and four months, Captain W. Fitz A. Stewart Supply and Transport Corps, for six months.

SECUNDERABAD DIVISION.

Lieutenant H. S. Jackson has been transferred from the 54th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, to "L" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Captain A. Cameron, 1st Battalion, Manchester Regiment, and Captain F. C. S. Dunlop, of the 4th Battalion.

Captain E. C. Doughty, 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, has been appointed Station Staff Officer, Beliary.

The following appointments have been made: 26th Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. Kerrich, Second-in-Command, to be officiating Commandant.

Major E. H. Cole, Squadron Commander, to be officiating Second-in-Command.

77th Moplah Rifles.—2nd-Lieutenant D. Mc L. Slater, 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, a candidate for the Indian Army to be Double Company Officer.

2nd-Lieutenant T. B. Skinner, West Riding Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Army, to be Double Company Officer.

88th Carnatic Infantry.—Major E. M. Jackson, Double Company Commander, to be officiating Second-in-Command.

The following officers have passed the tests for retention in the Indian Army:—Lieutenants W. G. A. Brett and A. F. Bone, 76th Punjabis, Lieutenant C. Alexander, 31st Pioneers Lieutenant H. E. Leapingwell, 97th Deccan Infantry 2nd-Lieutenant J. de S. Spooner, 83rd Wallajabad Light Infantry.

AMONG great men of letters Voltaire enjoys the somewhat rare distinction of having been successful in most of his financial dealings. One of the French reviews, however, has lately published some details of a very unfortunate speculation which he undertook about 1572. He lent some £10,000 of Duke Charles of Wurtemberg on the [illegible] and was to the Duke's Principality of Montbeliard [illegible] the agreement a life annuity [illegible] sometimes lost money [illegible] he says [illegible] religious persons, and with [illegible] the Old Testament, but with the aristo- [illegible] 'I have never lost anything—except my time.' He had still something to learn. The Duke showed little inclination to pay the annuity. The manager [illegible] wrote to him that the vines had been cut badly, and that the Swiss who had tested the wine [illegible] affirmed a preference for the [illegible] of his own country. Well, remarked the Duke, [illegible] no need to pay until Voltaire makes a [illegible] Voltaire made a note and continued making [illegible] [illegible] twenty-five years, but he received no payments [illegible] Duke. On the contrary, he increased his [illegible] [illegible] when he died, there were constituted [illegible] [illegible] the Duchy.

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 19.

### THE POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

"Patience" has now become the watch-word of the Liberal leaders, and for the moment at all events the almost weekly circular to the Liberal election agents warning them to be prepared for an immediate dissolution seems to have been discontinued, as it was about time it should be. Apparently the Opposition, whatever some of them may say, do not expect a general appeal to the country to be made this year, and there are some who say that the Liberal leaders are not particularly anxious for a fight just at present. Certainly their imitation of the tactics of Admiral Rojdestvensky gives colour to the impression that they are not yet ready for office. Whether this in any way due to the fact that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has after much difficulty and against tremendous obstacles apparently come out on top, that is to say is regarded as the next Liberal Prime Minister, I cannot say, but certainly some Liberals do not seem to be quite so eager to turn the Government out as they were a few weeks ago. A straw no doubt shows how the wind blows, but it seems rather far-fetched to suggest, as some people do, that a little incident in the House of Lords, the other night, is indicative of Liberal supineness as the result of C. B.'s triumph over the enemies, he has had in his own political household. There was yet another discussion initiated by Lord Coleridge on the Chinese labour question and amongst the speakers was Lord Carrington, who, though not exactly a statesmen is a busy politician and as President of the National Liberal Club as well as in other ways exercises a good deal of influence in the counsels of the party of which he is an ornament. In the course of his remarks Lord Carrington maintained that the improved manner in which the Chinese coolies in the Transvaal are now being treated—and the testimony of Mr. Bent, M. P., on this point has been a God-send to the Government—was due in some part at least to the action of the Liberal party. Then he went on to say that, if Lord Lansdowne, as one of the few living English statesmen who had won his spurs in the wide world, could stand up in that House and tell them that he considered the Chinese Ordinance was a policy that was in the best interests of the nation—a policy that was consistent with the high ideals of British prestige and statesmanship—it would take all the wind out of their sails and they had nothing more to say. Here some of Lord Carrington's own friends laughed rather irreverently and called out, No. Well, Earl Carrington proceeded, if Lord Lansdowne could conscientiously say that, it would take the wind out of his sails, and he had nothing more to say. The attitude thus adopted by Lord Carrington was somewhat droll, but to suggest that he was actuated by any desire to throw over Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman is too absurd. If he has any preferences for this or that man as leader he has concealed them; he is too staunch a party men not to be willing to serve with equal fidelity either Lord Rosebery or Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman. The talk of the lobbies all this week has been of a postponement of this dissolution until after the wheat harvest of 1906, but the prediction seems to be based upon the assumption that Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain are likely to establish an "entente cordiale." Unionists who are neither whole-hoggers nor rigidly orthodox Free Traders have quite recently been very optimistic as to the prospects of a "reunion" in their party and last night Mr. Arnold Forster spoke as if this was practically an accomplished fact. But the Parliamentary correspondent of the "Morning Leader" tells a somewhat different tale. He says this morning:—"There is reason thinking that the negotiations which have recently taken place between the Prime Minister and the member for West Birmingham have not had the good results which some Unionists anticipated. That Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain are still unable to see eye-to-eye or to formulate a common policy on the Fiscal question is, unhappily, tolerably clear. While the late exchanges of views may to some extent have cleared the air, it is feared that the position remains much the same as it was a month ago. In other words, the Unionist Party continues to be divided against itself on the most important question of the day." The representative of the "Morning Post" adds:—"No written reply to the statement presented to him by the deputation of Tariff Reformers is now expected from Mr. Balfour, but it is not improbable that Mr. Chamberlain may shortly convene a meeting of those members of Parliament, who share his views in order to make them acquainted with the present position of affairs. In the meantime it is clear from a remark made in his speech on Wednesday, that the Tariff Reform leader does not intend to press the Prime Minister to dissolve Parliament until the Aliens Bill has been passed, which is equivalent to saying that the General Election is to be postponed, as all evidence will the Session has run its normal course." But Mr. Balfour is determined, barring accidents, to hold on until the autumn of next year it does not seem that there would be much good in Mr. Chamberlain "pressing" the Prime Minister to dissolve. It is apparently becoming plainer everyday that Mr. Chamberlain even if he wanted to do so would have considerable difficulty in forming a cave sufficiently powerful to effect the overthrow of the Government.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.—INTERESTING DISCUSSION AT THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

A good audience—including many Indian and English medical men—assembled at the Society of Arts yesterday afternoon to hear and discuss Dr. Charles Creighton's address on "Plague in India" and all papers read before the Indian Section of the Society during the present session this gave rise to the longest and warmest discussion. The learned author commenced by a few words of criticism on the Plague Commission of 1898, declaring "that there was not a single epidemiologist upon it, and that its scientific character was ruined by two causes, the first, because the two medical members, who wrote the Report put aside all evidence that did not come within their bacteriological point of view, and the second, because the two departmental members were disinclined to look into the errors or omissions of sanitation which had prepared the way for plague, especially in Bombay City." After dealing with a few statistics Dr. Creighton partly deprecated the fashion that had arisen of thinking bacterially about diseases, which had been adopted by the newspapers and the public. As regards plague the bacteriologists were not so lucid as usual; "they are at fault in the pursuit of the bacillus outside the body, it runs to earth and gets lost in a crowd of other bacteria in the soil, or disguises itself as a sapophytic mould or perishes outright in the struggle for existence." Of the existing theories as to infection, the author cited mosquitoes, rats and fleas as agents, but clearly expressed his own preference for the view that the regular way of receiving the infection of the plague is by the breath. Different localities, some immune and others plague stricken were discussed, particular details being given of the villages in the districts of Ratnagiri and Satara. The absence of crowding, the character of the building raised four or five feet above the road on plinths of dressed stone, contributed in the author's opinion to the freedom of inhabitants in the Konkan as against the severity of the scourge in the mud built congested villages of the Deccan. In certain cases the plague was always found to make its appearance in a particular part of the village—for instance in a village near Belgaum, it always began in the quarter inhabited by the Mahomedan butchers and cattle dealers, the slaughter-houses of which were rat-infested. Typical villages at Dharwar and Jullundur were described, and the history given of the various outbreaks. Most surprizing, perhaps, was the account of the plague ravages in the mud huts of the cultivators of the new villages of the Chenab colony Bombay City was omitted from the review on account of the special and complex circumstances, which would take too long to discuss. Benares was considered in detail and emphasis laid on the freedom from plague in the case of dwellers in the stone house and the plague stricken condition of the dweller in the mud huts. As to methods of avoiding plague, Dr. Creighton advocated evacuation to evening camps, because of the movement of air at night from the still-infected ground into the houses. The author believed that "all the villages of the Bombay Presidency have had their worst experience of plague" and concluded with the following words.—"At one time I held that a progressive change of the village site to a clean soil along with the break-up of a larger village into several hamlets would mean effectual, if very slow, means of getting rid of plague. But after seeing a good many of those dreadful mud villages, I have come to think that it is their miserable structure that is the principal reason why that there Indian plains are cursed [illegible] more civilized kind of can be no real great revival of the native building dwellin village industries." The Chairman Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick said that he was not able to speak from a personal knowledge of plague having left the Punjab before the commencement of the epidemic. They were greatly indebted to the author for his most interesting paper. Dr. Creighton did not dispute the fact that the ultimate origin of plague was due to a bacillus, but he (Dr. Creighton) did not look to the bacteriologist for a solution of the problem of how to fight the evil. The problem was so complicated as to require light to be thrown on it from all possible sources. The present Commission would not restrict its investigations to the bacteriological side only the paper just read would receive special attention. The chairman hardly dared to predict complete and immediate success for the Commission, but it would be equally rash to accept all Dr. Creighton's conclusions as final. Still considering Dr. Creighton's brilliant career there was a strong probability that some of them would be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

## THE ARMY IN INDIA.

The following extracts are from a long letter on the higher administration of the Army in India, contributed to the "Times" by Major-Gen. Sir Edwin H. Collen :—

Your military correspondent, in the article appearing in your issue of April 28, starts with a diagram, and at once declares that the Indian system is one of dual control and dual-responsibility. Now what is the actual constitution? The Viceroy, by his warrant under an Act of Parliament, is Governor-General, and to him and his Council are entrusted the superintendence, direction and control of the whole civil and military government," all officers and soldiers "being required" to conform, submit, and yield due obedience to the Governor-General of India and his Council." The control and responsibility rest with that body. To affirm that there is "dual control" under the Indian system is as if we were to say that there is dual control in the German or Japanese Army, because one set of functions is allotted to the chief of the Staff and another set to the War Minister both authorities being under the Emperor. In India, Germany, and Japan there is divided labour, but a common responsibility to the single authority.

Some further explanation is necessary. The Council, or Cabinet, is composed of members, practically Ministers, each of whom supervises a particular department of affairs, and the Military Member of Council stands in exactly the same position as the other members. He is responsible to the Council for military finance and administration. The Military (or War) Department, presided over by a secretary, is the Ministerial agency of the Governor-General in Council, for the purpose of submitting military questions to the Government, issuing its orders, bringing to notice the past history of these questions, and for preserving a continuity of military policy.

The Commander-in-Chief commands the whole Army of India. He has, rightly, enormous powers and patronage, but he is the executive officer of the Government. He is an extraordinary member of the Council, ranks next to the Viceroy, and stands therefore in the strongest position. It would be easy, if your space allowed, to show how the Powers of the Commander-in-Chief have been extended during the last quarter of a century; and, as one who took some share in the reorganisation of 1895 by which those powers were enlarged, I may be permitted to say, quite apart from any personal considerations, that as no time has the status of the Commander-in-Chief been more commanding or more powerful.

Your Military Correspondent states that the Commander-in-Chief in India is as the head of an Army where finance, contracts, works, equipment, guns, and ammunition escape his control. If this means that, in addition to his great work of commanding, training, and inspecting the army contained in a continent inhabited by 300,000,000 of people, he is not charged with all the labour of finance, and administration the statement is perfectly correct. But in what army do we find finance, contracts &c., in the hands of a Commander-in-Chief? And who is to regulate the financial limits within which he should be supplied without question? I cannot possibly with due regard to space, enter upon the details of this matter, but the suggestion appears to me impracticable. Something of the kind was attempted in this country, although the Commander-in-Chief was not made responsible for the military finance; but the success of the experiment was hardly such as to warrant its application on a larger scale in India. If it can be shown that under the present system the interests of the Army have suffered, by all means let the point be fully discussed and a better plan obtained. It will be allowed, I think, that in naval administration also there is a body of opinion in favour of those charged with the conduct of war, or the preparation for it, being relieved of the provision of the material appliances. The military question is very much on the same footing.

The question of Indian experience is an important one, and I regard it as essential to the security of India and the preservation of a loyal native army that one of the members of the Indian military administration should have had a long acquaintance with the conditions of India. The brilliant example of Sir Henry Brackenbury is brought forward in support of the opposite view, but that distinguished officer had experience of the Indian mutiny, worth a good many years of that of peace and your correspondent omits the fact that Lord Roberts was Commander-in-Chief during part Sir Henry Brackenbury's tenure of office, and during the remainder Sir George White, who had a long and intimate knowledge of the country. At the present moment the only officer of the Indian Army holding high position at the headquarters of that Army is the Adjutant-General.

Those who consider the question of Army administration in India should remember its three main points—first, that every department is officered by soldiers; secondly, that heads of de, artments are individually responsible; and, thirdly, that the command of the Army, and all that involves, while distinct from financial and administrative functions, is united under the supreme authority of the Governor-General in Council. A system which has long endured, and under which the Indian Army, if small in numbers compared to Continental armies, has reached a high standard of efficiency, is not lightly to be swept away. Under it, to quote the words of Lord Dufferin when Viceroy :—

"There is neither danger of rash innovations being carried by a military chief who, from absence from India, or other causes may not be in sympathy with Indian circumstances and affairs, nor the slightest risk that the army of India shall be passed in the race of military reforms and inventions.

I can quite understand the preference for a system under which financial and all other powers should be vested in the one military authority, but at least it must be admitted that under the existing system the Indian Army has received the largest sum ever allotted, at one time, for carrying out improvements in the Army. When I look back to the days not so long ago, when the Commander-in-Chief, and I thought ourselves more than fortunate to obtain an additional 2,000,000l. or 3,000,000l. for the same objects, I am lost in admiration of the Indian Treasury, which is now reaping the benefit of skilful management and more prosperous times.

I fully acknowledge the moderation in tone displayed by your Military Correspondent in his articles and I wish that others had followed his example; for it is a matter of great regret that partisans in the Press should have imported the personal element into the discussion of the Indian administrative system, and that personal attacks should have been made on Sir Edmund Elles, the Military Member of Council. He has never written a single line to me on any controversial subject; and, though in the course of our careers we have had many a friendly bout, I can bear witness to his perfect loyalty, great ability, immense powers of work, devotion to the interests of the army, and long and wide experience of India, obtained in four campaigns and in many responsible appointments. To attribute to such an officer, on no evidence whatever, antagonism, obstinacy, and obstructiveness does not seem to be a good example of the quality we pride ourselves upon, British fair play.

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To promise a reduction of the time occupied in delivery of parcels and letters from three hours to one is to make a bold bid for public support. Assurance is given that that is the advantage to be derived from the system of pneumatic tube delivery which a Select Committee of the House of Commons is now considering. It is almost equivalent to enlarging the benefits of the telegraph so as to include the wiring of bulky articles. Beneficial as it would prove to the general public if carried out according to specification, the shopkeeper perhaps would profit as largely as anybody. Think of the saving in errand-boy tissue to be derived from an opportunity of putting customers' goods in the tube and leaving the rest to the tube officials! The Postmaster-General agrees with the County Council and Corporation of London that the enterprise should be shelved until the report of the Traffic Commission has been received. If no assurance can be given that the tube will not seriously interfere with traffic, that course should undoubtedly be followed. So far as the explanation has gone, however, there appears no reason for supposing that it will congest the roads more than they are already congested.


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SENT POST FREE NAVY STORES, and all good Chemists.

**Built Me Up**

Have you been ill? Are you still weak and discouraged? Do not get strength as fast as you think you should? Then take a good tonic, something that will aid your digestion and build you up quickly.

Writing a letter from Mr. R. Bartholomew, of Mt. Torrens, So. Australia. He also sends his photograph.

"I had a severe attack of rheumatic fever and left me in very weak condition. It was thought that I could not possibly pull through and could get no help from any medicine. I feel sure that unless there had been a change just at that time I could not have recovered. But a friend of mine had taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla and knew what a great deal it had done for him. So he urged me to try it. I can now truthfully say that I felt better soon after the first dose. It seemed to build me right up from the very start, and in a few weeks my recovery was complete."

**AYER'S Sarsaparilla**

There is only one Sarsaparilla. Imitation Sarsaparillas are numerous. Don't take them. Get "Ayer's."

Promptly attended to consultation or Billing. Pills are sugar-coated, easy to take.

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## THE OPPOSING FLEETS IN THE FAR EAST.

In discussing the state of naval affairs in the Far East before last Saturday's battle a correspondent writing to the "Times," gave a comparison between the opposing forces. By collating the best accounts available we arrive at the conclusion that Admiral Rozhdestvensky's force is constituted as shown in the ensuing list :—

THE RUSSIAN FLEET UNDER ADMIRAL ROZHDESTVENSKY, INCLUDING REAR ADMIRAL NEBOGATOFF'S DIVISION.

| Class. | Name. | Displacement. | Date of Completion. | Speed. | Armament (Light and Machine Guns omitted). | Crew. | Coal. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Tons. | | Knots. | | | Tons. |
| Battleship | Souvaroff | 13516 | 1904 | 18·0 | {IV 12in ; XII 6in ; 6 torpedo tubes (2 submerged)} | 740 | 12·0 |
| Do | Orel | 13516 | 1904 | 18.0 | {IV 12in ; XII 6in ; 4 torpedo tubes (2 submerg d)} | 740 | 2000 1250 |
| Do | Imperator Alexander III | 13516 | 1904 | 18·0 | {IV 12in ; XII 6in ; 6 torpedo tubes (2 submerged)} | 740 | 2 0?) 1250 |
| Do | Borodino | 13516 | 1904 | 18·0 | {IV 12in ; XII 6in ; 6 torpedo tubes (2 submerg d)} | 740 | 2000 1053 |
| Do | Oslyabya | 12674 | 1901 | 18·0 | IV 10in ; XI 6in ; 6 torpedo tubes | 732 | 2050 5 ! |
| Do | Sissoi Veliky | 10400 | 1897 | 16 0 | IV 12in ; VI 6in ; 6 do | 550 | 5 0 |
| Do | Navarin | 10206 | 1895 | 16·0 | {v 12in ; VIII 6in ; 6 do} | 680 | 700 1200 |
| Do | Imperator Nikolai I | 9673 | 1892 | 14·8 | {II 10in ; IV 8in ; VIII 6 n ; 6 do} | 551 | 1200 |
| Coast Defence ship | General Adm. Apraxine | 4126 | 1893 | 15·0 | III 10in ; IV 6in ; 4 do | 313 | 215 |
| Do | Admiral Ousbakoff | 4648 | 1905 | 16·0 | IV 9in ; IV 6in ; 4 do | 318 | 400 |
| Do | Admiral Senlavin | 4793 | 1895 | 16·0 | IV 9in ; IV 6in ; 4 do | 318 | 400 1250 |
| Armoured Cruiser | Admiral Nakhimoff | 8524 | 1888 | 16 7 | VIII 8in ; X 6in ; 4 do | 567 | 1300 |
| Do | Dmitri Donskoi | 6200 | 1885 | 16·5 | VI 6in ; X 4·7in ; 4 do | 516 | 980 400 260 |
| Do | Vladimir Monomakh | 5593 | 1885 | 15·2 | V 8in ; XII 6in ; 2 do | 556 | 800 900 |
| Protected Cruiser | Aurora | 6731 | 1902 | 20 0 | VIII 6in ; 4 do | 422 | 14 0 900 |
| Do | Oleg | 6675 | 1904 | 23·0 | XII 6in ; 2 do (submerged) | 310 | 6.0 600 |
| Do | Izumrud | 3106 | 1904 | 23·0 | VI 4·7in ; 5 torpedo tubes | 312 | 600 |
| Do | Jemchug | 3106 | 1904 | 23·0 | VI 4·7in ; 5 do | 340 | 2·0 440 |
| Do | Svietlana | 3862 | 1897 | 20·2 | VI 5·9in (Canet) ; 4 do | 309 | 1000 560 |
| Do | Almaz | 3285 | 1903 | 19 0 | VI 4·7in ; 6 do | 310 | |

Destroyers.—Thirteen. Auxiliary Cruisers.—Six. Volunteer Fleet.—Five ; Transports —Ten. One tank vessel ; one repair vessel ; two hospital ships.

Note.—The number "submerged" under the heading "torpedo tubes" is included in the number above it and is not additional. Two sets of figures for coal supply mean that the larger is likely to be number of tons shipped.

It is believed that the following list of the Japanese fleet is substantially correct :—

JAPANESE FLEET.

| Class. | Name. | Displacement. | Date of Completion. | Speed. | Armament (Light and Machine Guns omitted). | Crew. | Coal. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Tons. | | Knots. | | | Tons. |
| Battleship | Asahi | 15200 | 1900 | 18·3 | {IV 12in ; XIV 6in ; 4 torpedo tubes (submerged)} | 735 | 750 154 |
| Do | Fuji | 12320 | 1897 | 18·3 | {IV 12in ; X 6in ; 5 torpedo tubes (4 submerged)} | 600 | 110 ! |
| Do | Mikasa | 15200 | 1902 | 18·3 | {IV 12in ; XIV 6in ; 4 torpedo tubes (submerged)} | 836 | 700 |
| Do | Shikishima | 14850 | 1899 | 18·0 | {IV 12in ; XIV 6in ; 5 torpedo tubes (4 submerged)} | 810 | 1520 700 1721 |
| Do | Chinyen | 7400 | 1881 | 14·7 | IV 11in ; IV 6in ; 3 torpedo tubes | 400 | 1000 |
| Coast Defence vessel | Fuso | 3717 | 1899* | 11·6 | IV 9·4 ; IV 6in | 377 | — |
| Armoured Cruiser | Adzuma | 9436 | 1901 | 21·0 | {IV 8in ; XII 6in ; 5 torpedo tubes (4 submerged)} | 482 | 600 |
| Do | Asama | 9700 | 1899 | 22·1 | {IV 8in ; XII 6in ; 5 torpedo tubes (4 submerged)} | 500 | 1275 600 |
| Do | Idsumo | 9750 | 1901 | 22·0 | {IV 8in ; XIV 6in ; 4 torpedo tubes (submerged)} | 50 | 1409 600 |
| Do | Iwate | 9750 | 1901 | 21·7 | {IV 8in ; XIV 6in ; 4 torpedo tubes (submerged)} | 500 | 1412 600 |
| Do | Kasuga | 91 | 1904 | 20·0 | {I 10in ; II 8in ; XIV 6in ; 4 torpedo tubes} | 400 | 1412 600 |
| Do | Nisshin | 7294 | 1904 | 20·0 | IV 8in ; XIV 6in ; 4 torped tubes | 500 | 1150 600 |
| Do | Tokiwa | 9700 | 1899 | 22·7 | {IV 8in ; XII 6in ; 5 torpedo tubes (4 submerged)} | 500 | 1150 600 |
| Do | Yakumo | 9850 | 1901 | 21·0 | {IV 8in ; XII 6in ; 5 torpedo tubes (4 submerged)} | 498 | 1409 600 |
| Protected Cruiser | Tsushima | 3365 | 1903 | 20·0 | VI 6in | 320 | 1100 |
| Do | Niitaka | 3365 | 1903 | 20·0 | VI 6in | 320 | 600 |
| Do | Chitose | 4893 | 1899 | 22·7 | II 8in ; X 4·7in ; 4 torpedo tubes | 405 | 1000 350 |
| Do | Kasagi | 4784 | 1899 | 22·7 | II 8in ; X 4·7in ; 4 do | 450 | 1000 350 |
| Do | Tukasago | 4180 | 1898 | 22·5 | II 8in ; X 4·7in ; 5 do | 385 | 1000 |
| Do | Akitsushima | 3100 | 1893 | 19·0 | IV 6in ; VI 4·7in ; 1 do | 407 | 500 |
| Do | Hashidato | 4210 | 1893 | 16·0 | {I 12·4in (Canet) ; XI 4·7in ; 4 torpedo tubes} | 418 | 400 |
| Do | Matsushima | 4210 | 1892 | 16·0 | {I 12·4in (Canet) ; XII 4·7in ; 4 torpedo tubes} | 418 | 400 |
| Do | Itsukushima | 4210 | 1893 | 15·0 | I 12·4in (Canet) ; 4 torpedo tubes | 418 | 400 350 |
| Do | Naniwa | 3727 | 1886 | 18·7 | VII 6in ; 4 do | 352 | 800 350 |
| Do | Takachiho | 3727 | 1886 | 18·7 | II 10·2in ; VI 5·9in ; 4 do | 352 | 800 |
| Do | Otawa | 3000 | 1904 | 21·0 | II 6in ; VI 4·7in ; 2 torpedo tubes | 310 | 600 |
| Cruiser | | 3657 | 1875 | 12·5 | II 8in ; VI 4·7in ; 2 torpedo tubes | 300 | 9 0 544 200 |
| Do | Akashi | 3557 | 1893 | 19·5 | II 6in ; VI 4·7in ; 2 do | 330 | 544 400 |
| Do | Chiyoda | 2450 | 1890 | 19·0 | X 4·7in ; 2 do | 300 | 544 400 |
| Do | Izumi | 2920 | † | 17·0 | II 6in ; VI 4·7in ; 2 do | 14 | 600 |

Destroyers.—(1 Twenty (some destroyers built in Japan may have been completed by this time). Torpedo-boats. Twelve large ; fifty-five small. Submarines.—Submarines.—Thirteen. Auxiliary Cruisers.—Exact number in commission is not known ; but before the war the steamers on the list of auxiliaries numbered 1 35. The Japanese fleet, as shown by the experience of the 1904 campaign, was amply provided with fleet-attendants, such as tank vessels, repairing vessels, hospital ships, &c.

Note.—As to the figures for torpedo-tubes and coal supply see note at foot of the list of Russian ships.

## THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

(Concluded from page 4.)

In spite of the severe handling of demonstrators by Cossacks several thousand workmen marched along the Schlusselburger Road, St. Petersburg, on May 13. After holding a meeting in the courtyard of one of the largest factories, at which the speakers insisted on the necessity of organising monster processions, the crowd poured out of the courtyard singing and shouting Down with the autocracy, "Long live the Revolutionary Social Democratic Party." Three sotnias of Cossacks then charged the work men beating pitilessly with their nagaikas every one within reach.

### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Hungarian Chamber on May 12 adopted on third reading the address to the Crown which was forthwith solemnly signed by the President and a secretary. It was decided to present the address through the regular channel, that is to say, through the Premier, Count Tisza, and not to appoint a deputation to deliver the document to the King in person.

A rumour that Baron Burian Austro-Hungarian Minister for Finance, would proceed to Buda-Pesth as mandatory of the Crown to promote a solution of the Hungarian crisis is continued. Baron Burian where he opens negotiations with the leading politicians.

### GERMANY.

In presenting the insignia of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre to the Emperor William at Metz on May 13 Cardinal Kopp said that his Majesty had been united to the Church at Jerusalem by a bond of tender sympathy ever since his stay there. The inspiriting manifestations of religious sentiment with which the Emperor had inspired Oriental Christianity remained for ever memorable.

The Emperor, replying to his Eminence's address, said that the Cardinal's words recalled to him the time when he was privileged, with the Empress, to stay in the holy places of Palestine, it had filled him with high gratification that, thanks to the Sultan's courtesy, he had been able to obtain a piece of consecrated ground in Jerusalem and to present it to the German Benedictines, whose splendid work he had been able to observe at Monte Cassino. He trusted that the seed then sown might bear fruit rich in blessing for the German Catholics. His Majesty referred to the presence of Cardinal Kopp at the consecration of the Cathedral of Metz as Legate of Pope Leo XIII., the venerable old man whom he (the Emperor) had personally known. To day the Cardinal was fulfilling the charge laid upon him by the present Pope for whom his Majesty on account of the work he had done up to the present, already entertained deep respect. At the wish of the noble Patriarch of Jerusalem he confers the Order on behalf of the Holy See; he gladly accepted the Order of the Holy Sepulchre. He saw in the honour conferred on him a new tie between him and the Christian activity of the Holy Land.

The general tone of the speeches, and in particular the Emperor's references to his personal relations with Pope Pius X. and with his predecessor Leo XIII., are interpreted by the Berlin correspondent of the "Times" says, as conveying fresh assurances of his Majesty's good will towards the German Roman Catholics and as being calculated to dispel all apprehensions of a renewal of the Kulturkampf.

The occasion is further improved in order to reiterate in highsounding language the claim of the German Empire to protect the Roman Catholic subjects in the Near East, while the traditional French claim to the office of general protector of Catholic Christians in the dominions of the Sultan is once more aggressively challenged.

In the lobbies of the French Chamber, as well as in certain political circles in Paris, there was, perhaps, an inclination to attach undue importance to what took place at Metz. The language used by William II. was construed as proof that the presence of the two most eminent German prelates at Bishop Bendzler's episcopal seat is most a simple act of episcopal gratitude for the imperial donation. It is not anticipated, says the Paris correspondent of the "Times," that the Emperor contemplates a sudden increase of activity in his religious policy ; but it is believed by some people that the present demonstration is a fresh sign that the German Emperor fully realises that German interests cannot suffer from the maintenance of a policy concerning the Eastern Christians which he is now less than ever inclined to abandon.

The King of Saxony has approved the agreement negotiated by Dr. Ott the Saxon Minister of Justice, with the Countess Montignoso, his Majesty's former wife. By it the King allows the Princess Marnica Pia to remain with her mother until May 1, 1906. The Countess will then deliver the Princess to the care of a person of trust appointed by the King. The Countess, who renounces her claims to the Royal Residences, will be permitted, after May 1, 1906, to visit her daughter once a year. The Countess's allowance is to be increased to £0,000 marks (£3,000) as from June 1.

## NEW GUNS.

### REMARKABLE CHANGES; SATISFACTION OF EXPERTS.

The first instalment of the new pattern quick-firing guns, with which the whole of the artillery is eventually to be rearmed, was inspected, on Saturday, May 10, at Buckingham Palace by his Majesty the King.

Two batteries, one of Horse and the other of Field Artillery, were brought by road from Woolwich for this inspection, and, before proceeding to the Palace, were halted for a short time at the Horse Guards' Parade, where the presence of a considerable crowd of spectators gave evidence of the widespread interest which is being taken in the question of the rearmament of the artillery. The two batteries which took part in the parade were "Z." Battery R. H. A.; under command of Major Drake, and the 143rd Battery R. F. A., commanded by Major Askwith.

The main interest naturally centered upon the guns, the pioneers of the new weapons which are, it is hoped, to place the artillery of the British Army as far in front of Continental armies in the matter of rapidity of fire and weight of projectiles as it has notoriously been behindhand since the South African war. In this connection it is worthy of note that the Secretary of State for War was one of the earliest arrivals on the Horse Guards Parade, where he made a prolonged inspection of the guns, limbers, and waggons of both batteries.

The new Horse Artillery weapon which replaces the old 12-pounder, is a 13-pounder quick-firing gun ; while for the Field Artillery, an 18-pounder takes the place of the old 15-pounder arms which held its own so well against more powerful and far-ranging weapons in the South-African war.

In the matter of calibres, we are now making a distinct departure from the custom of Continental armies, which has been to attempt to find the most suitable weapon for both horse and field artillery, and adopt it for both branches. Instead of this, the War Office have proceeded on the assumption that a universal gun for both horse and field batteries must either sacrifice much of the mobility which is looked upon as an essential for the rapid-firing weapon required in support of mounted troops, or must lose in weight of projectile, and consequently in shrapnel effect. Both qualities have been shown to be of superlative importance on the battlefields of Manchuria.

As a result, a gun of 3 inch calibre, firing a 13 pound shell has been adopted for horse batteries, while the new field gun has a large calibre by some 3·8ths of an inch, to enable it to take the heavier 18-pound projectile.

In both the new weapons the weight behind the team is approximately the same as that of the old gun and limber, but there is one crucial difference, which is most marked in the field gun.

The quick-firing weapon, with its heavy recoil buffers, more complicated machinery, shrapnel-proof shield, and intrinsically heavier and more lengthy barrel, must necessarily be of considerably increased weight. Therefore to keep the total weight of gun and limber nearly to the standard laid down by experience as the maximum to be drawn by a gun team, the limber and its contents have required considerable lightening, and the result is a diminished ammunition supply as compared with that of the old 15-pounder. As, however, it is understood that eventually a third waggon will be allotted to each gun of a battery, the total limber and waggon ammunition supply will give somewhere about 1500 rounds per battery on going into action, or 250 rounds per gun.

The considerable increase in weight of the gun has been alleged as a serious drawback when it is being man-hauled into action—and doubtless to some extent this is so. As, however, the absorption of the recoil and the more perfect sighting will obviate the constant relayings, and readjustments required with the old weapon, it is probable that the whole work to be performed by the personnel of the gun will not exceed that required with the discarded 15-pounder.

The new guns are believed to be as perfect in sighting adjustment, and structure as is possible with weapons which are for the first time undergoing practical trial, and though no doubt small modifications will be effected as time goes on, and experience suggests improvements there is little doubt among those best qualified to judge that our new artillery weapons are very far in advance of any guns now in the possession of rival armies.

The King examined one of the guns from each of the batteries which afterwards ranked past his Majesty and returned to Woolwich.

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LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin" writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Wemyss says "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists, Stores, etc., sell it.


## THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY

LONDON, MAY 12.

### HOME.

A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday at the Foreign Office.

Court.—The King on Saturday inspected at Buckingham Palace six of the new guns for the Army, and decorated with the Albert Medal four of the Hull fishermen concerned in the Dogger Bank incident.—The King was present at the Kempton Park races on Friday and at Newmarket on Monday.

Cricket.—At the Oval, on Saturday, the match between the Australians and Surrey was drawn. Gloucestershire beat Middlesex on Friday, and Lancashire beat Warwickshire. On Saturday, Notts drew with Sussex and Yorkshire beat Worcestershire. On Tuesday, Yorkshire beat Derbyshire and Lancashire beat Essex. On Wednesday, Notts beat Middlesex, the Australians beat Oxford University and Leicestershire beat Warwickshire by nine runs.

Drama.—Business is Business, an adaptation by Mr. Grundy from a play by M. Mirbeau, has been produced at His Majesty's.

Ecclesiastical.—Canon J. C. Leake and Canon C. Hook have been appointed Bishops of Woolwich and Kingston, in the diocese of Southwark. The Bishop of London, presiding on Wednesday over the London diocesan conference, referred to the question of the remarriage of divorced persons.

Golf.—The first two rounds in the Parliamentary handicap were played on Saturday.

Labour.—A demonstration in support of the Rounds bootmakers on strike was held on Sunday in Trafalgar-square. The strikers left for home next day.

Law.—The inquest on the bodies of Mrs. Devereux and her twin children, found in a trunk at Kensington, has resulted in a verdict of murder by persons unknown. Charges of murder by Queen against Devereux, who says that he found his wife and children dead in bed, and, rather than face an inquest, concealed the bodies.—A contractor and the late surveyor of the Holborn Borough Council are charged with conspiring to give and receive large sums contrary to the Public Bodies Corrupt Practices Act.

London.—At the County Council meeting on Tuesday, a large actual and prospective increase in the expenditure on education was announced.

Lord Dunraven speaking last Friday at a dinner of the Manchester Reform Club, expressed the opinion that there was no country on the face of the earth in which administration was so bad as it was in Ireland. There never would be sound administration in Ireland until the Irish people were given some control over it.

Mr. Anthony Hope Hawkins presided on Saturday at the annual dinner of the London Association of Correctors of the Press.

Mr. Chamberlain spoke on Wednesday at a conference of the labour branch of the Tariff Reform League.

Mr. James Donald, manufacturing chemist, of Glasgow, has left £30,000 and the residue of his estate for charitable and educational objects, and has bequeathed to the Glasgow Corporation a collection of pictures valued at about £45,000.

Naval and Military.—The Prince of Wales on Monday opened the new head-quarters of a cadet battalion in Hampstead. The Duke of Connaught presided on Tuesday at the annual meeting of the Association for the Employment of Reservists and Discharged Soldiers. Princess Alexander of Teck, representing the Queen, took the chair on the 12th at the annual meeting of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association. Lieut.-Col. Gough lectured on Tuesday on the Employment of Cavalry. Lord Roberts wrote that the duties devolving on cavalry would be more important in the future than in the past. A return of stores destroyed in South Africa, 1899-1901, shows that they consisted of meat and vegetables, preserved meat, oats, yeast cakes, &c. The loss to the public was £284,914.—The boom for the defence of forts mouth Harbour was tested last week.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords, on the 11th, Lord Lansdowne explained the condition of the negotiations with Germany as to the islands in the Marshall and Caroline islands. On the 16th there was a debate on Chinese labour in the Transvaal.—In the House of Commons on the 11th, the Prime Minister explained the views of the Committee of Defence, and touched on the possibilities of the invasion of this country or of India. On the 12th the Vehicles Lights Bill was rejected and the Women's Enfranchisement Bill was talked out. On the 15th, after an Irish scene, a motion condemning the financial treatment of Ireland was rejected by 235 to 153, and a debate on the Metropolitan Police school difficulty ended in a Government majority of 211 to 113. On the 16th the Finance Bill was further debated and the Thames Conservancy Bill was read a second time. On the 17th, the Agricultural Rates Bill passed through Committee, and a discussion on West Indian administration followed.

Plague.—A case of what is believed to be bubonic plague has occurred at Leith.

Temperance.—The Bishop of London presided on Tuesday at a meeting of the London branch of the Church of England Temperance Society. Lady Henry Somerset also spoke. The British Women's Temperance Association had its annual meeting on Tuesday. Mr. Arnold-Foster and Lord Masham presided on Wednesday at the annual meeting of the Army Temperance Association.

Tennis.—Mr. K. H. Miles, by beating Mr. V. H. Pennell, has regained the championship.

The Iron and Steel Institute concluded its annual meeting in London on the 12th.—At the dinner, Mr. Carnegie, Bs on de Bildt, and the Duke of Norfolk spoke.

The Home Secretary has appointed a committee to inquire into the system by which funds are at present provided for Reformatory and Industrial Schools.

The Korean Charge D'affaires in London committed suicide on the 12th.

The Lord Mayor opened a Colonial and Indian Exhibition at the Crystal Palace on the 12th.

The Lord Mayor presided over a meeting, held at the Mansion-house, on Wednesday, in support of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption. Among the speakers were Sir W. Broadbent, Sir J. Crichton Browne, Lord Derby, Mr. Felix Schuster, and Mr. G Harwood, M. P.

The Peace Society had its annual meeting on Tuesday, when Canon Barker presided and Sir T. Barclay spoke.

The Royal Society on Wednesday gave a "conversazione at Burlington House."

The sale of Mr. L. Huth's art collections began at Christie's on Wednesday, when an old Nankin vase realized £5,900, and a pair of enamelled porcelain beakers £2,700.

The Turf.—At Kempton Park, on Saturday, the Jubilee Handicap was won by Mr. T. W. Bienkiron's Ambition, which started with odds of nine to one against him. Lord Rosebery's Cicero won the Newmarket Stakes on Wednesday.

### THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—New regulations as to the treatment of natives has been issued in Western Australia.

Canada.—The Chief Justice of Nova Scotia has dismissed election petitions against Mr. Fielding, Finance Minister, and Sir F. Borden, Minister of Militia, on a technical point.

South Africa.—Lord Selborne arrived on Tuesday at Cape Town and was cordially welcomed. The Natal Ministry has resigned, and a coalition Cabinet has been formed by Mr. Smythe.

### THE UNITED STATES.

Disasters.—By the tornado at Snyder, Oklahama, about 100 persons were killed. A railway collison at Harrisburg caused dynamite explosions more than 20 deaths.

Panama.—Something like a political crisis is threatened by the decision of the Panama Canal Commission to buy supplies in the best market.

The Atlantic Yacht Race started on Wednesday.

The President has returned to Washington after making a speech at Chicago, which seems to have encouraged the municipal authorities to cope with the strike disorders.

The Philippines.—The troops in Mindanao have killed 300 Moros under the chief Pala, and the remainder of the Moros are surrounded.

### FOREIGN.

France.—The visit of British doctors to Paris ended on Saturday.—The motor-boats racing from Algiers to Toulon were caught in a storm on Saturday night and nearly all were lost.

Germany.—A speech by the Emperor, who was said to have censured the Russian officers in the Far East, has caused a good deal of comment. On Monday, the Emperor received at Metz the Order of the Holy Sepulchre from Cardinal Kopp.

Hungary.—The Chamber in Budapest last Friday read a third time and adopted the address to the Crown, and decided that it should be presented through the Premier Count Tisza.

Italy.—The Minister of Marine has introduced a Bill by which the strength of the Italian navy would be doubled in a few years.

Morocco.—The German Mission arrived at Fez on the 11th. A German despatch from Fez states that the Maghzen has declined all the French proposals.

Russia.—Concessions to the Poles are announced, and the Jews also expect a relaxation of oppression. Sunday's demonstrations passed off quietly through out Russia, but since then the Governor of Ufa has been shot and seriously wounded and other disorders are reported.

Spain.—The King has been appointed a general in the British Army and has appointed King Edward an admiral in the Spanish navy.

Sweden and Norway.—The Swedish Riksdag has voted 25 500 and the Norwegian Storthing £2,750 a year to Prince Gustavus Adolphus on the occasion of his marriage with Princess Margaret of Connaught. The Bill instituting a separate consular service has been laid before the Norwegian Storthing.

The War.—Our Tokio Correspondent says that the Russian fleet, after leaving Hon-kohe Bay on May 9, returned and was at anchor there on the 12th. But from Saigon it is reported that the fleet, though it did reappear at Hon-kohe, left again on the 14th.—Japanese journals complain of the inability of France to enforce on the Russians regard for her own official declarations.—At the Russian Admiralty there are no optimistic anticipations of a naval success, and Captain Klado says that the Japanese are the stronger.—Captain Mahan has contributed to the "Times" an article on the Problems that Rojdestvensky and Togo have to solve.—The fourth squadron of the Baltic Fleet, which is to leave for the Far East on June 14, consists mainly of old vessels such as the British Admiral, which has been discarding. The Japanese in Manchuria have been reaping, with considerable loss, of a Russian attack on the centre, with considerable loss, of a Russian attack on the centre, with extreme right. General Linevitch reports a Japanese attempt to roll up the Russian left.—Two Japanese steamers have been sunk by a British steamer have been sunk by mines.

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Obituary.—Sir B. Hingley ; Rear-Admiral Phelps ; Major-General F. B. Drew ; Lieutenant-Colonel Irby ; Lieutenant-Colonel Bosham; Dean Dickinson; Sir D. R. O'Connell; Canon O'Hanlon; Mr. F. Lincoln; Mr. F. A. Marshall; Mr. W. Noel; Captain Wheldon, of the Minn, one of the Hull fishing fleet which was fired on by the Russians.—*Times*.


FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities. Insoluble tartar, which gives rise to decay, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a pearly whiteness, and imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath. It is a powerful antiseptic, and all emollients odour. Floriline is a general favourite with all tobacco smoke. The refreshing flavour of Floriline being universally used in parts of Europe and India, is a certain guarantee for the purity and genuine character of the article. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, 1s. and 2s. 6d. per bottle.

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St. George's No. 2. Rs. 16-8, Size 6½ by 3 feet.

St. George's No. 2. Rs. 16-8, as illustration.

"St. George's No. 2." Galvanized Spring Mattress 3 parts Bed, with 12 coils each end. Size 6½ by 3 feet. Mosquito Poles for this bed, Rs. 5-8. (Rs. 16-8)

St. George's No. 3. Rs. 19-8, Size 6½ by 3 feet.

St. George's No. 3. Rs. 19-8, as illustration.

"St. George's No. 3." Galvanized Spring Mattress 3 parts Bed with 16 coils each end. Size 6½ by 3 feet. Mosquito Poles for this Bed, Rs. 5-8. (Rs. 19-8)

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EBONITE
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## GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MAY 19

AN OLD ENGLISH SHELL.

A curious discovery has been made in the course of some excavations that have been in progress in St. Martinde Re, in France. The excavators unearthed trenches in which lay skeletons which were presumably those of the citizens who fell fighting there in defending the town against the English in 1627. Among the skeletons says the "Morning Post," was found a spherical iron bomb containing a moist black powder which was found to consist of about a third of nitre, a third of carbon and a fifth of sulphur the remainder being iron oxide derived from the rusting of the iron shell. After making allowance for this iron oxide and for the fact that a large proportion of the nitre must have been dissolved by the moisture the analytical results proved to be in agreement with the composition of old English military gunpowder, which contained approximately seventy-five parts of nitre, fifteen parts of carbon, and ten parts of sulphur

WAGNER AS A HUMORIST.

In the archives of Dresden there has just been unearthed a document setting forth a case of high treason against Wagner. He was accused of having written to a friend a letter proposing to turn Saxony into a Republic. "But whom shall we make President?" he asked. "I see nobody competent for the office except our present Sovereign, Frederick Augustus II." Frederick Agustust does not (says the "Chronicle") seem to have appreciated the humour of the suggestion that he should doff the crown and content himself with the dignity of a Republican President. For this flash of unconscious fun Wagner had to bolt to Switzerland.

LITERARY COINCIDENCE

A whole literature might be produced on the coincidences arising from the names of individuals being pre-empted in novels only the otherday "(writes Mr. Clement Shoter in the "Sphere") I was accosted in my club by one of the most kindly and benevolent of men, but one whonevertheless looked, I fancy, upon my profession as one not quite respectable. .his excellent clubman seemed to hold me reponsible for the fact that he found his name in a serial story running in one of the London dailies. He was the villain of the piece, and his club—our club I might say—was actually mentioned in the story. I soothed his feelings as well as I could, and explained that I was sure it was a coincidence, although a very remarkable one. I wrote to the novelist with whom I have a slight acquaintance, and gathered from him that the name of his villain was the purest accident that he did not know my friend, and had never entered this particular club in the West-end of London in his life."

AN ODD STORY.

It is a familiar story which that letter of Goldsmith recently sold calls to mind the poverty of the man engaged in the making of masterpieces. But it is not so romantic as the story of "The Vicar of Wakefield." Goldsmith's rent had been so long owing that one day his landlady invoked the aid of the sheriff's officer, whereupon Goldsmith sent round for Johnson. The doctor sent along a guinea and upon arriving, found that the imprudent one had changed the guinea and was laughing with his landlady over a bottle of Madeira. What could Johnson do for him? Well, Goldsmith had the manuscript of a novel which was ready for the press. Johnson glanced at it, took it round to a bookseller, got £60 for it, and returned with the money to pay out the sheriff and join Goldsmith and his landlady in a bowl of punch. Need it be added that the manuscript was that of the "Vicar of Wakefield," that work so cheaply sold which is to last as long as the language!

A Brave Dam.

There is about the bear at times something so nearly human that they ought to hold an inquest on that one which they have just shot after its escape from captivity. A dancing bear defended its brute of a master the other day when he was arrested; loyalty is not isolated in the story of brum. Count Paulo was out for bears in Russia and tracking a dam and cubs, shot one of the latter had it slung into his sleigh and drove for home, seventy versts distant. Immediately after his game-keeper announced that a huge bear had scaled the wall of the park. The Count went out and shot it—the dam of the cub which he had killed and brought home. The faithful creature had followed her dead offspring seventy versts at the same pace as relays of post-horses, and arrived in time to share the fate of her cub and have a monument erected where she fell.

THE FALLIBLE CRITIC.

The story quoted is from Macaulay's essay on Goldsmith. Just beyond the anecdote is his criticism of "The Deserted Village," of which Macaulay says of the ejection of the occupants and their departure for America, "He has produced something which never was and never will be seen in any part of the world" In the pitiful story told by Sir Archibald Geikie in his Scottish Reminiscences is the very scene taken from life which Macaulay declares impossible. Sir Archibald met the little community on its way to be shipped to Canada. There they were three generations of crofters and as they paused at the turning of the road whence they gained the last glimpse of their home, a cry of grief went up to heaven the long plaintive wail like a funeral coronach was resumed and after the last of the emigrants had disappeared behind the hill the sound seemed to resound through the whole the valley of Strath in one prolonged note of desolation. Green fields and crumbling walls there are now but no people where once this smiling village was.

BEWARE OF THE DOG.

There is a golden rule for every emergency. If attack by a huge dog in a railway carriage as a London gentleman has just been you should hit the animal with all your force on his snout. If that does not end the dog's opposition then he is not playing the game. If you have not time to remember the rule, you climb as the gentleman in question climbed into the hat-rack. There is something of course in the question as to whose dog it is. This was the case when an Englishman-looking gentleman entered a first-class carriage and apologised to the other occupant for taking with him an enormous St. Bernard. "Don't mention it" said the other my friend Du Maurier the artist has a much larger dog than that and often brings it into my drawing-room" Indeed replied the first "I was not aware of it, although I happen to be Du Maurier and this is my dog."

A HEROINE.

Seriously however, there is a special reward for the person of nerve in a railway carriage. There is a fine story of an aged lady and her companion, who, some little time after they had left King's-cross, discovered that a man who had popped in at the last moment was a lunatic. He laid upon the carriage seat an orange and half a dozen razors. The old lady wound her fur boa tightly round her neck, and when he asked, "Do you like oranges?" replied quite coolly. "Very much." Without more ado the man stuck a piece of orange on the end of an open razor and slipped it into her mouth. "Have some more, he went on instantly, but she answered that she preferred to eat an orange slowly. Five minutes she made each piece last and before the orange had been consumed Peterborough was reached, and the guard came to the window and rescued the two women from their awful position.

SPOOKS.

After the disappearing loaves came the reappearing rabbits; now comes Monmouth's dog which goes and comes as the fancy takes it. It is surprising to what an extent credulity possesses the minds of people in this country to-day. Only three months ago it was seriously believed at a village in Lincolnshire that a rabbit hanging dead upon a hook detached itself from its place, skipped sedately round the kitchen, and resumed complacently to its starting-point; that brooms danced of their own volition about the house: that spontaneous combustion set one of the household alight, and that a malignant witch made herself happy by snapping the legs of all the poultry about the farm.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S GHOST.

Well, a Lord Chancellor might be regarded as some sort of authority for belief in spooks, and Erskine to his dying day believed that he had met and conversed with one. He met in an Edinburgh street an aged man whom he recognised as his father's butler, who asked his assistance in recovering a debt. Erskine bade him follow him into the shop of a bookseller and himself led the way. At the threshold he turned, but the man had disappeared. It remained for Erskine to ascertain that the man with whom he thought he was talking had died some weeks previously. And nobody knows to this day who it was that pulled the Chancellor's leg.

ANGLO-AMERICAN MARRIAGES.

Reform your opinions. This piece of advice is suggested to writers of historical works especially, by the announcement of a wedding which is to take place in July between a gentlemen belonging to the "British Aristocracy" and a Lady of Pittsburg, Pa. Not that there is anything remarkable nowadays in an Anglo-American matrimonial alliance but that each new instance increases the amusement with which one reads such a paragraph as the following from Jesse's "Memoirs of George III." :—"It was on this occasion that Lord Sandwich . . . delivered that crue and insolent tirade against the valour and honour of the American people which more than weightier wrongs, tended to confirm their undying aversion to the British Aristocracy." Mrs. Malaprop thought it well that marriages should commence with a "little aversion," but "undying aversion" is another matter. It is not forty years since Mr. Jesse's work was published; and the "British Aristocracy" are another period of the same duration has elapsed, bids fair to be of American descent, par les femmes, as regards a noticeable number of the members thereof.

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THE "Birmingham Post" publishes an astonishing and disquieting rumour which is prevalent in political circles, that a way out of the semi-impasse which has been created in the Irish Administration by recent events will be found by the transfer of Sir Antony MacDonnell, now the Under Secretary to the Foreign Office, where he would become Permanent Under Secretary, in succession to Sir Thomas Sanderson, who will soon be retiring in accordance with the age limit.


# ARDATH SMOKING MIXTURE.

**New Season's Crops.**

The Original ingredients in Ardath Smoking Mixture, of this season's crops, are specially fine in quality.

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# Worry and Anxiety

almost inevitably lead to a weakened and impoverished condition of the nervous systems These are forms of mental and nervous fatigue, and indicate that the nervous system is unequal to the demands made upon it by business responsibilities, social obligations, or professional duties. Such feelings give urgent and emphatic warning that the entire nervous system has become enfeebled, either as a consequence of nervous overstrain or owing to imperfect nutrition, resulting from physical illness or disorder.

# Nervous Debility

of which worry and anxiety are such distressing symptoms, demands special treatment the nature of which is easily understood. If the body be weak it shows that fitting nourishment is required, and the same is equally true if the nervous system be weakened. It needs proper nutrition.

But how seldom the exhausted nervous system receives the right treatment. In many cases stimulants are resorted to, which give merely fictitious and temporary strength to the nerves, but actually leave them more weakened and worn out than before. If the nervous system be exhausted it really requires a remedy that will assist the nervous system to assimilate nourishment from the ordinary food, and will at the same time supply the vital nerve elements which are lost under the strain of overwork. Such a remedy is found in

# Bishop's Tonules

**A Nerve Nutrient not a Stimulant.**

Bishop's Tonules are a thoroughly scientific preparation, free from harmful drugs and act directly upon the nerves, improving their nutrition, building up the worn away tissues, and restoring the impoverished nervous system to full health and vigour.

To understand how and why Bishop's Tonules do this it must be borne in mind that in nervous disorders generally the nerve and brain substance is worn away faster than it can be replaced. The nerves also lack the power to extract from the food taken the elements which they have lost, and until they can do this there can be no improvement in their exhausted condition.

The principal of these nervous disorders are as follows: Nervous and General Debility or Impaired Vitality, indicated by Lassitude, Fatigue, Want of Mental and Physical Energy, Weakened Will Power, Inability for Sustained Mental Effort, Irritability and Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion, Indecision and Lack of Confidence and "Pluck," Mental Depression, Worry and Anxiety, Forebodings, Morbidity and Melancholy, Neurasthenia, or a worn-out condition of the Nervous System generally, characterised by Headache, Vertigo, Muscular and Nervous Prostration, and Diminished Mental Powers.

There is no pretence that Bishop's Tonules do anything magical or extraordinary They simply supply those elements that are lacking, and supply them in such a form that they can be taken up easily and naturally by the nerves. Hence it is only reasonable to expect nerve restoration where they are used.

Obviously this takes time, just as an ill-nourished body cannot be built up in a day; but the result of a continued course of treatment by Bishop's Tonules will be the restoration of the nervous system to perfect health and strength.

The effects of the Tonule treatment may not be apparent immediately, but after a short time there is an improvement in the appetite, the assimilation of food is promoted, the liver stimulated, and the flow of bile increased. The various organs of the body all show improved activity and the building up of the tissues is hastened. The eyes grow brighter and the complexion more healthy. There is a tendency for thin subjects to gain flesh, while soft and flabby flesh becomes firm. In addition to all these evidences of the power of Bishop's Tonules, the symptoms of nervous debility and exhaustion gradually disappear, and it is only a question of time as to how long it will take for the whole nervous system to be restored to full strength.

# Bishop's Tonules

**A Fortnight's Treatment 2/9**

A letter has just been received from a gentleman in Yorkshire in the following terms:—"I have now gone through a fortnight's course of Bishop's Tonules with great benefit. I was suffering from nervousness and depression, and these have almost disappeared, especially the latter. I took one Tonule after each of my three meals."

Bishop's Tonules are supplied in cases containing a fortnight's treatment, made by Alfred Bishop (Limited), [illegible] Mile End New Town, London, supplies may be obtained from [illegible] for 2/9d. Alfred Bishop (Limited) are [illegible] specially to emphasise. One is [illegible] that you are suffering from nervous [illegible] exhaustion. Your condition will [illegible] serious breakdown, [illegible] we always pleased [illegible]

# Milkmaid BRAND Milk



As a guarantee of Quality, see the MILKMAID on every [illegible]

LARGEST [illegible] in the [illegible] WORLD



HALL MARKED

# ENGLISH WATCHES.

It is a well-known fact with those who use good watches and who have, therefore, a better knowledge of them, that there are no watches more durable and reliable than ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES.

There are many who are in the present day using ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES which were originally in use with father or grandfather and who can point with pride to these excellent time-keepers as being anywhere near a century old and still a GOOD WATCH.

ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES are not cheap watches in the sense used in connection with Watches that are turned out like buttons. English Watches are made in such a manner that every individual part receives the utmost care and attention and on which expert brains and hands are applied.

# ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES

Crystal Face, Sterling Silver, Rs. 95. 18 carat Gold, „ 350.

are superior in quality to the best productions of the world, and we offer the watches illustrated here at prices which ring them within the reach of all who appreciate

Hunting Case, Sterling Silver, Rs. 105. 18 carat Gold, „ 375.

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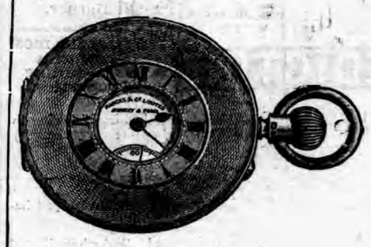

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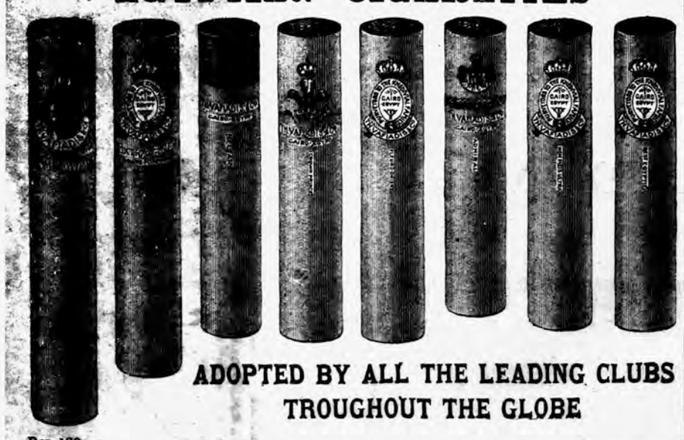

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Possessing most Powerful Germ-killing Properties.

The **BENEDICTINE** liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

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After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

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DR. J. ROUX DE BRIGNOLLES.
Chief Physician & House Surgeon, Charitable Hospital of Marseilles.

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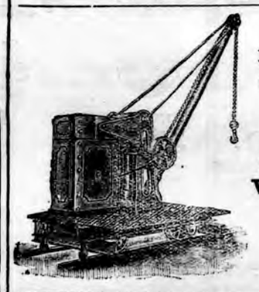

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